

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Bond Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ACCESSORIES
FOR MOTOR-CYCLISTS:
Spare, Speedometer "Sphinx"
and "Lodge" Plugs, Bolts,
Repair Outfits, Tyres, and
many other necessary fittings.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Road Central.
Phone 27.

No. 17,934 號四 三百九十七萬一第 日六十二月九年卯乙

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1915.

三拜禮 號三月一十年四國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Nov. 3rd.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. NOVARA.
Nov. 4th.—Europe (via French mail), per s.s. POLYMERIE.

TO DEPART.
Nov. 4th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SINKIANG.

Nov. 5th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NOVARA.

Nov. 6th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. LUCHOW.

Nov. 9th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHIO MARU.

Nov. 9th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and Canada via San Francisco, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHIO MARU.

Nov. 10th.—Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Panama, Callao, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SEIYO MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 220 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 3.15 " "	" " " "
3.15 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 8.50 to 11.00 p.m.,
Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.,
Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " " " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " " " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " " " " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " " " " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 12th June, 1915. [10/2]

SAVOY HOTEL.

21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL in the City. Near to everywhere, and providing all modern conveniences.

American or European Plan.

Rates \$4 and \$5 per day.

Special terms to monthly guests.

Cable address Telephone No. 2510.
SAVOY. C. A. BIDDLE,
Manager.

DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings, Parsons' Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	DOCK No. 1.	DOCK No. 2.	DOCK No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 feet	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "	24 "	34 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 20 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 "	88 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	26 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	368 feet 0 in.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [606]

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS'
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE:

Competes with the best quality English Cokes for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE
FIRECLAY.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Office: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD.: MAISHAN, HONGKONG

Telephone No. 1030.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44]

SOUTH

MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Seiton (Taiping) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
Let Class Pass.	Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service to Peking.	Let Class Pass.	Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Peking.
1st Class Pass.	Shanghai (S.M.S. Steer.) to Dairen, 1.00 p.m. Friday	1st Class Pass.	Dairen (S.M.S. Steer.) to Shanghai, 1.00 p.m. Friday
2nd Class Pass.	Shanghai (S.M.S. Steer.) to Dairen, 1.00 p.m. Friday	2nd Class Pass.	Dairen (S.M.S. Steer.) to Shanghai, 1.00 p.m. Friday
3rd Class Pass.	Shanghai (S.M.S. Steer.) to Dairen, 1.00 p.m. Friday	3rd Class Pass.	Dairen (S.M.S. Steer.) to Shanghai, 1.00 p.m. Friday

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.50 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At Dairen, Port Arthur, Hankow, Changchun, and Hongkai (the finest sea-side resort in North China), all under the Company's management.

TICKET AGENTS.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL STEAMING CO. & EXPRESS TRAVEL CO.; Messrs. PHOS. COOK & SON; the NORDISK REISEBUREAU; and the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai; from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "MANCHURIA." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Antung, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Ten Degrees Backward, Ellen	
Thornycroft Fowler	\$1.75
The Oakleyites, E. F. Benson	1.75
His Wife's Sister, Mrs. Carter Read	1.75
Pretty Maids all in a Row, J. H. McCarthy	1.75
Love on Smoky River, T. G. Roberts	.80
Between St. Denis and St. George, A. Sketch of three Civilisations by Ford M. Hueffer	2.00

ANNUALS.

Boy's Own, Girl's Own, Chums, Chatterbox, Sunday, Leading Strings, &c.

80 Cents each.

History of Scotland, Rait.
The Ancient East, Hogarth.
Chaucer and His Times, Hadow.
The Growth of Europe, Cole.
Nerves Fraser Harris.
Great Writers of America, Trent and Erskine.
Belgium, Ensor.

Rapid Training of a Company for War, Birchall	\$1.20
Practical Bayonet Fighting	.40
The War and After, Sir Oliver Lodge	.40
The Red Days, Stapcoole	.80
Jane's Fighting Ships	16.50
Brassie's Naval Annual	8.00

BLACK'S BEAUTIFUL BOOKS.

\$6.00 each.
England, Frank Fox.
France, Gordon Home.
Italy, Frank Fox.
Switzerland, Frank Fox.

FRENCH NOVELS, 70 Cents each.

La Danseuse de Pompei, Berthoroy.
Le Coeur d'Ariane, Gyp.
La Petite Paroisse, Daudet.
La Bonne Galette, Gyp.
Le Roman du Malade, Robert.
Jules d'Amour, Gyp.
Aphrodite, Louys.
Monsieur et Madame Meloch, Prevost.

WISEMAN, LTD.

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND:

THIS SEASON'S JAMS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACK CURRANT AND APRICOT.
60 CENTS PER 1 LB. JAR.

Hongkong, 2th October, 1915.

FURUKAWA & CO.

(FURUKAWA GOMEI KWAISHA TOKIO.)

SILVER AND COPPER:

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF ASHIO AND OTHER NINE COPPER AND GOLD MINES.
SILVER BULLION, COPPER INGOTS, TILES AND SHEETS, BARS, BOTH OF COPPER AND BRASS.

CABLES AND WIRES:

Every Kind for Electrical Use.

COALS:

Sole Proprietors and Sole Agents for
SHAKANOO, MURA, ARATE, NAKAZURU, SHIOGASHIRA, SENSUI, SHIMOYAMADA, SHINSHAKANOO, TAKADA, AND OTAKAE COLLIERIES.

HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKIO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—OSAKA, MOJI.

WAKAMATSU, HAKATA, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, DAIREN.

Tel. No. 810. No. 20, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1915. [845]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOANI, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW AND KAMIMAYAMA Collieries.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO AND OYUBARI Coals.

HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KANAGAWA, WAKAMATSU, OTABU, MIYORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KUBE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW, PEKING.

Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI."

Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS:—CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRABING & Co.

MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW—Messrs. A. J. BROWN.

McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to K. KATO, Manager.

No. 2, Fokker Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [56]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK.

MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGAET, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Telephone: No. 373.

Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

FRANK L. COOKE, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE

HOTEL, most Central Location within

the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshment Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First-Class String Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER.

Telephone 127

Telegraphic address: "COMFORT."

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and

TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for

Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone

in Every Room, prompt connection maintained

by six lines to Central

Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing

Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine.

Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European

Banner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

[99]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL

is now OPENED under NEW

MANAGEMENT. The place has been re-

novated throughout and entirely refurnished.

Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea,

a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round.

LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING

ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under

experienced supervision. Terms moderate.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER,

Macau.

Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau.

1st February, 1916. [137]

VICTORIA HOTEL.

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession,

Shameen.

The only European Hotel in

Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special

attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management

of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. E. EYLES.

1045

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction

and are backed by a

GUARANTEE

for

FIVE YEARS.

INSPECTION OF OUR NEW MODELS
INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,
Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes
of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.GRAVING DOCK—78' by 88' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing
conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Sheds ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.AGENTS FOR—
JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 B.H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon
at the Town Office.

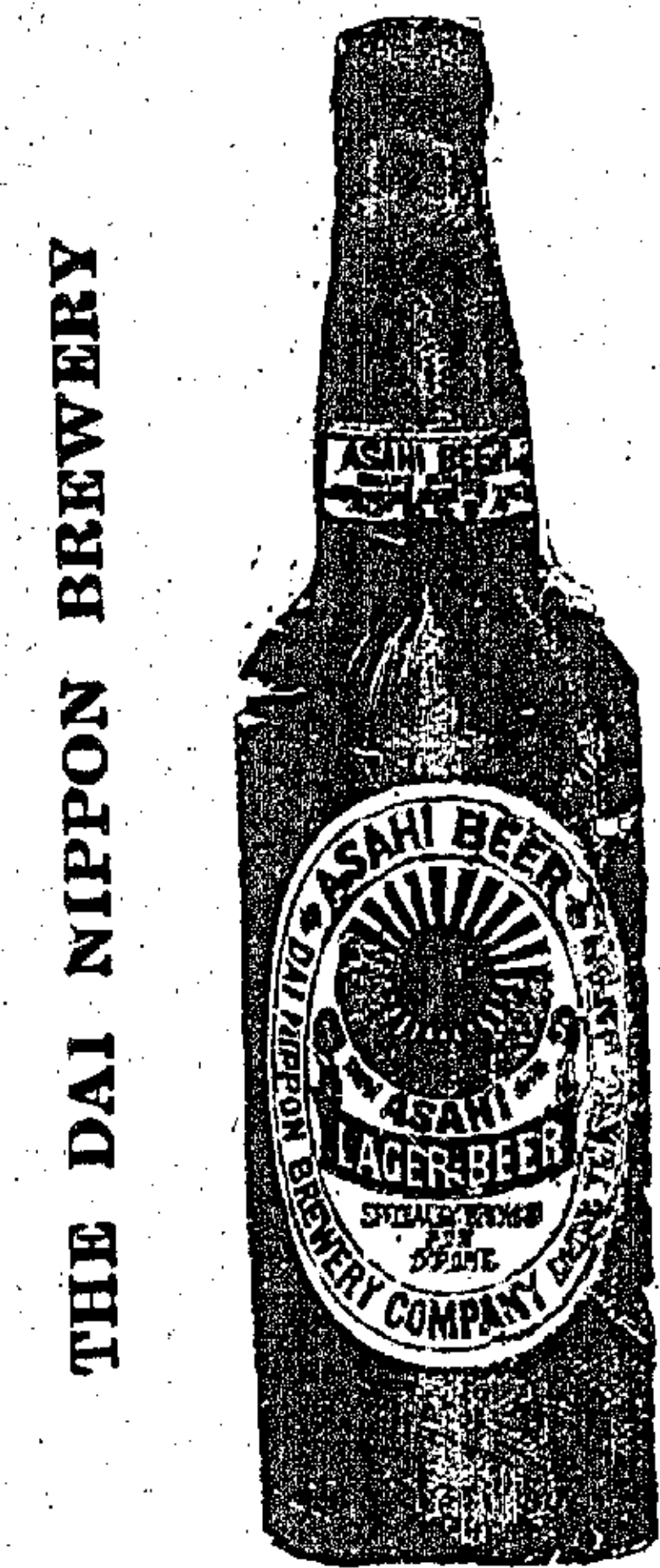
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

(HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.)

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 212

ASAHI BEER.



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board
in the Council Chamber.

TO-NIGHT

8.30 p.m.—A Concert by H.E. The Governor
at the Sailors and Soldiers' Home.Monday, 8th Nov.—
6 p.m.—Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club,
Annual General Meeting.
9 p.m.—Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann at the
Theatre Royal—Horace Goldin and Com-
pany.Monday, 22nd Nov.—
Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving
& Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Members
at the Office of Messrs. Jardines, Matheson
& Co., Ltd.Wednesday, 24th Nov.—
Noon—Gardens & Co., Ltd., Meeting of the
Creditors.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

(1107)

KNIFE-LIKE PAINS.

The sharp, shooting pains, the intense
agony of Sciatica, often make death
preferable to life. The fiery darts that
run from hip to heel, the sleepless nights,
the cheerless days—why not STOP all
this and get back to health and comfort
again?LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is the
best known remedy for Sciatica. Rubbed
into the limbs where the pain is, it gives
almost instant relief, and its persistent
use has effected many miraculous cures.Don't despair just because other
remedies have failed to cure your
Sciatica. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL
BALM is different from all other
remedies. It cures, as thousands can
testify.Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

[1050-2]

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

The annual general meeting of share-
holders in the North China Insurance
Co., Ltd., was held on October 26th at
the Company's head office, 6, Kiukiang
Road. Mr. A. Hide (Chairman) said:—
At our meeting this time last year, we
were able to point to satisfactory under-
writing results for the year 1913. We
increased our dividend from 20 per cent.
to 25 per cent., this increase being based
on the average results since 1911, when the
dividend was raised from 15 per cent. to
20 per cent. It is not advisable to rely
too much on the outturn of any one year,
but to take the average result of a number
of years as the basis of any increase in
dividends. In this way we are in a better
position to maintain the ground we have
won.As regards the acceptance of war risks,
our policy has been to confine our business
as far as possible to our regular chap-
pels. We considered it our duty to assist
our constituents so as to enable them to
carry on their business with a minimum
of inconvenience, especially those abroad
who were not in touch with Government
war risk schemes.Apart from losses attributable to the
war, the year 1914 has been a normal one
as regards ordinary marine risks, while
the extra premium charged to cover war
risks has proved adequate up till the present.
With the removal of hostile cruisers
rates were materially reduced to a
level commensurate with the risks arising
from submarine warfare. It is a notable
fact that it has been found commercially
possible to charge considerably lower
rates since the so-called "submarine
blockade" was declared than at the time
when hostile cruisers were at large.The year 1915 has opened favourably
for us. Casualties arising from ordinary
marine perils, however, show a tendency
to be above the average of the past two
years; to some extent, no doubt, this is
due to the abnormal situation arising out
of the war, which has now had time to
make itself more felt than was the case
in 1914. Business is also adversely
affected by the shortage of available ton-
nage, which means that risks are con-
centrated on fewer steamers and consequent-
ly more re-insurance has to be effected.Turning to our investments, the war is
responsible for a new standard of return
and it is satisfactory to know that our
gold investments as they now stand in
our books yield a return based on that
new standard. This question of writing
down our securities has received your
direct attention in the past with the re-
sult that the new situation is not likely
to cause us any anxiety. The wisdom of
this proceeding is undoubted, as it
ensures the soundness of our undertaking.
Since closing our books we applied for
and obtained an allotment of £14,000 in
the new War Loan, and in addition we
have taken steps to convert our small
holding of Consols. We feel sure share-
holders will heartily approve our action
in this respect, and will support a similar
policy with regard to future loans.It will be of interest to shareholders to
know that we have purchased No. 7, Ki-
kiang Road at the corner of Scotch
Road, on which we propose to erect new
offices in the immediate future. From
the point of view of the Company's busi-
ness and from an investment point of
view we consider this decision is very
desirable.I would like to record our special
appreciation of the staff's labours since
the outbreak of war. Several members
have joined the army and we have
arranged that their positions shall be kept
open for them, and they are receiving
half their salaries during their absence.
The work devolving on those remaining
has been very heavy, and in view of the
satisfactory way in which the duties have
been carried out a resolution will be pro-
posed at a later stage that a bonus on
their 1914 salaries be paid to the members
of the foreign staff at present in the
employment of the Company.Before putting the resolutions I shall
be pleased to reply to any questions.
There being no questions asked, the
following resolutions were put to the
meeting and carried unanimously.
Proposed by the Chairman, seconded
by Mr. F. A. Fairchild:—That the report
and accounts as now presented be accept-
ed and passed.Proposed by the Chairman, seconded
by Mr. Dalgleish:—That a final dividend
of 12½ per cent. be paid on the paid up
capital, and a bonus of 15 per cent. on
contributory marine premiums, both pay-
able at the exchange of 2/4 3/16 per tael,
£16,000 to be transferred to sterling
reserve fund and the balance transferred
to underwriting reserve account, closing
the account for 1914. That £10,000 be
transferred from underwriting reserve
account to permanent sterling reserve
fund.Proposed by Mr. Humphreys, seconded
by Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper:—That
Messrs. Hide, Jameson, Dalgleish, Fair-
child and Bain be re-elected directors of
the Company, and that the remuneration
of the directors be £5,000 per annum.
Proposed by Mr. E. C. Richards,
seconded by Mr. Quakenbush:—That
Messrs. Wingrove and Matthews be re-
elected auditors of the Company.Proposed by Mr. J. Prentice, seconded
by Mr. A. Hide:—That the directors
be authorized to pay to the Company's
staff a bonus not exceeding twenty per
cent. on their salaries for the past year.
This terminated the business of the
meeting.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

SIR R. BORDEN ON REORGANIZING
THE EMPIRE.Over 10,000 people attended a meeting
at Toronto addressed by Sir Robert
Borden and Mr. Bennett. It was the
most striking event in Canada since the
war began. Long continued cheering
greeted the declarations by Sir Robert
Borden and Mr. Bennett that at the close
of the war reorganization of the Empire
would be essential to secure equal citizen-
ship for the people of the Dominions.

SHIPPING NOTES.

CHINA BUILDING SHIPS FOR
EUROPE.Owing to the extraordinary pressure of
work in the Scandinavian shipbuilding
yards, the Brugsdahl Steamship Com-
pany of Drammen, Norway, have ordered
three steamers from China. Thus, for the
first time in history, China is a competi-
tor with the European shipbuilders. Two
steamers will be delivered in 1916 and
the third in 1917.

PANAMA CANAL.

The American Consul-General in Hong-
kong has received information from the
Department of State that the contin-
ued movements of sliding materi-
al in the Panama Canal have made it
impossible to predict the approxi-
mate date of the canal's re-opening.
Shipping interests are therefore warned
that it is inadvisable to route ships by the
canal until further notice, which will be
given as soon as the material is removed
sufficiently to insure stable conditions.It is also notified that ships waiting at
the canal will be permitted to transfer
freight across the Isthmus by rail at the
rate of \$3 per ton, all charges included;
and that, if the ships turn back, tolls not
covered into the Treasury will be returned.
For the transfer of freight and other mat-
ters shipping interests should make ar-
rangements directly with the Governor of
the Canal, whose cable address is: Pan-
ama, Panama.NEW TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.The Manila Cablenews states that the
organization of a new trans-Pacific
Steamship Company, which is to enter
the passenger and freight carrying field
between San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan
and China ports and Manila, was an-
nounced in San Francisco on the 12th
October. The new company is to be
officially designated as the China Mail
Steamship Company and it has a capital
of \$20,000,000 already subscribed. The
steamer China, of the Pacific Mail Steam-
ship Company, has been purchased and
was to leave San Francisco on the 16th
October on her first trip to the Orient
flying the Chinese flag. The line is also
to receive a subsidy from the Chinese
Government. Other ships are to be pur-
chased by the company and will be added
to the line at once in order to meet the
demand for bottoms in which to carry
American freight. Negotiations are
already in order for the purchase of these
other ships, but no announcement has
been made as to what steamers are being
sought. The Chinese Mail Steamship
Company is composed of a number of
wealthy Chinese business men. The six
wealthy companies are understood to
be heavily interested in the venture.

FAR EASTERN FREIGHTS.

In connection with the increased earn-
ings of the liner companies, a City mer-
chant writes to *The Times* that he was
the unfortunate possessor of certain goods
shipped from Japan to Hamburg by the
German steamer *Preussen*, which took
refuge at Sabang at the outbreak of war.
He joined the body which, under the
auspices of the London Chamber of Com-
merce, made an arrangement with the
German owners to get possession of their
goods and be duly obtained them, but he
points out that, owing to the amount
charged by one of the British lines for
freight from Singapore to London, "it
is quite evident that it would have paid
me better if the goods had been pitched
into the sea." He does not know yet
what the cost will be of getting the cargo
out of the *Preussen*, shipping it to Singa-
pore, and putting it on board the British
steamer, but as the freight amounts to
about two-thirds of the value of the goods
"there is not much doubt that the cost
of getting the goods is going to be well
over 100 per cent. of their value." The
correspondent to London on these goods
is 35s. per ton measurement, which is
still ruling by the Japanese line, and
that the present abnormal rate charged
by the British line for the same is 75s.,
while the rate for bringing these goods
on from Singapore is 101s. per ton. The
freight charged is certainly high com-
pared with that current before the war,
but it can be readily understood that
cargo saved from the German liners
which failed to complete their voyages
would hardly have first claim on the space
in the British liners.

SHIPPING PROFITS.

BIG HAUL ANTICIPATED FOR THE
TREASURY.A Cardiff telegram says it is estimated
that something less than \$300,000 will be
derived by the Treasury as war profit
from the South Wales colliery companies
during 1915.Quite another story is to be told, how-
ever, with regard to the Welsh shipping
companies. The remarkably high freight-
rate which have prevailed since the be-
ginning of the current year promises in
continuation until the end of the war, and
the revenue which will be received from
British shipping in general for the years
1916-1917 will be absolutely gigantic.Mr. McKenna estimated that his war
profit tax would yield £300,000,000 from
all sources, but in point of fact the Welsh
owners say that this huge sum will be vast-
ly exceeded from shipping alone.Here is rather a good prisoner story
from the front, say *Town Topics*:—A
German officer was taken prisoner, and
was brought before the British Intelli-
gence Officer to be questioned. He re-
fused to answer any questions which were
put to him. "I can give you quite a
lot of information about England, if you
want it," he said, a little insolently. The
Intelligence Officer looked at him serious-
ly. "When shall we have a sufficient
surplus of shells to begin our advance?"
he asked. "By the 12th of October,"
answered the Prussian officer promptly.
The Intelligence man heaved a sigh and
silently inscribed the description sheet
of the prisoner:—Enemy—optimist.THE ARMS CASE AT
SHANGHAI.

DECISION OF THE BENCH.

The hearing was concluded at the
Mixed Court on October 29th of the arms
and ammunition case, before Mr. Grant
Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate
Yu. The accused were: Tsong Tz-
dau (married, a stevedore), Ng Vung-
sing (married, a shopkeeper), and Ng
Sze-ping (married, a shopkeeper). They
were charged for that they, on
October 10th, 1915, at 804 Wuchang Road,
883 Tongshan Road and 23 Tongshan
Road did unlawfully have in their pos-
session certain munitions of war, to wit
pistols and rounds of ammunition, con-
trary to the provisions of the Provisional
Criminal Code, section 203, and against
the peace, order and good government of
this country.Mr. A. E. Newman appeared for the
prosecution, acting on behalf of the
coroner; Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for
the prisoner Tsong Tz-dau, Mr.
Holtorow appeared for Ng Sze-ping,
and Dr. Hickey appeared for Ng
Vung-sing. Mr. R. F. C. Master watched
the case on behalf of the Chinese Maritime
Customs.The accused Tsong Tz-dau said that
when he first saw Ng about the medicine,
Ng told him that he had a desk which
would contain the tins. Witness then
went to inform Nielsen.Dr. Hickey:—Did you look at the
desk? He pointed out to me the
partition.Mr. Grant Jones:—The false back?
Witness:—I don't know whether it is
a false back or not. The witness said he
saw the partition on that day, and the
top of the desk was taken off.Dr. Hickey:—Did you ask how that
partition came to be there? He told me
that he paid \$17 for it, and that it was
ordered from Tah Hang.Did you think it would be satisfactory
for your purpose?—I did not make up
my mind, but I went to report to
Nielsen.What did he say?—He said it was not
satisfactory.Were these arrangements about the tins
and planks made directly by Nielsen with
Ng Vung-sing?—Witness:—Yes, then cross-examined by
Mr. Newman. He said he first spoke to
Ng Vung-sing about the tenth day of
the eighth moon, when he asked him if
he intended returning to India. A
friend had told him that Ng had pre-
viously been there. Ng said he would
go, and witness then told him that he had
something for him if he would take it.Mr. Newman:—Now, when did Ng
first ask you to go and see the desk?—
I cannot remember exactly, but it was
one or two days after the interview. Ng
asked me to go to Tah Hang.What was it that you had said to him
which made him ask you to go and see
a desk with a false back?—Because I told
him I had a foreign friend named
Nielsen, who had some medicine in tins
to be exported to a foreign country, and
he wanted a receptacle to put the tins
in.Why did the question of a desk come
up? Have you ever seen medicine packed
up in a desk?—Ng suggested it to me.
I put it to you that you told Ng
that he was to smuggle something out of
the country, secretly convey, if you like?Then why did you think that the desk
would do to carry something in?—Ng
asked me if it would serve my purpose.Why not have a packing case, and not
go to the expense of a desk, painted and
stained? The desk was made more than
a month before I approached Ng on the
subject.What was it made for?—I don't know.
I was told by Ng that he was to bring
the desk to Bombay, and that it was
made to the order of his master.Mr. Newman:—Were you surprised when
Nielsen asked you to pack these tins in
planks?—Yes, I asked him why he wanted
them packed in this way.What did he say?—He told me that the
articles were liable to be easily broken,
and besides, Nielsen also said that it was
desired by his friend that they should
be packed in this way.Did you believe that?—I believed his
words. I also hinted to Nielsen that
these articles could not be exported, and
he said they could.What made you think that these articles
could not be exported?—Because I have
been an export clerk, so I know that
exports should not be packed in this way.At that time was any suspicion raised
in your mind that this cargo was not
medicine?—Yes, some suspicion.If it was not medicine what did you
think it was?—Although I suspected
that the tins might not contain medicine,
neither did I suspect that they contained
arms. I asked him if the tins really
contained medicine, and he said "there
are many kinds of medicine which you
have noticed in your home of consider-
able weight." Witness added that he
certainly was surprised when Ng told him
that the tins contained arms, because he
asked Mr. Nielsen whether the tins con-
tained medicine, and he assured him that
they did.In answer to Mr. Musso, in re-exami-
nation, the witness said that the reason
he wanted to assist Nielsen in this matter
was because he was starting a new busi-
ness and Nielsen might be able to help
him with his foreign friends. He was
not frightened, he said, when he was
arrested, only when he learned that the
tins contained arms.Mr. Musso asked the Court, in judg-
ing the admissions of the defendants, to look
at them, not in the light of the foreigner
or in the light of the well-educated
class of Chinese, but in the light of
uneducated Chinese who probably did
not know where India was. Unless the
prosecution could prove that the accused
had guilty knowledge of these arms, he
submitted that it was the duty of the
Court to acquit the prisoners. If they
had been going to smuggle these things,
they would not have made receptacles,
that could have been detected by a child.
They would have taken a lot of wood,
taken out the middle, slipped these tins
in the inside, and then closed up the
end and painted it over.Dr. Hickey, in addressing the Court,
said his client could not have been aware
of the arms until the tins were broken, and
immediately he became aware of them hecommunicated with his principal, so that
knowledge and the abandonment of the
act were simultaneous.Mr. Newman said it had been proved
that the accused were in possession of
munitions of war. Therefore, technically
an offence had been committed—there was
no "knowingly" in the section. On the
question of the *mens rea*, Mr. Newman
submitted that they could not do other
than at least enter a conviction against
the men for this reason—that if the
Court believed the whole of the story,
then they could not claim that they had
no guilty knowledge, the one after some
time on the Friday and the other on the
day of arrest. Speaking of guilty
knowledge, Mr. Newman said that if a
man wilfully refused, particularly in
forgery cases, to believe or to see so that
he could, on the face of it, give an
explanation to the Court, then he could
be held by the Court to have had guilty
knowledge. Counsel further submitted
that, having regard to the conduct of
the accused all through, a much larger
fee, than the one stated, was going to be
paid to the accused.At the conclusion, Mr. Grant Jones said:
The section under which the prisoners
are charged is perhaps somewhat obscure,
it may well mean innocent possession,
because it is the duty of every honest
citizen to see that such things as these
do not come into his charge. That is
to say, that persons who have these things
in their possession keep them at their
peril. But I think the better opinion,
and the more merciful opinion, is that
some form of guilty knowledge is neces-
sary. That is to say, a knowledge by
the accused that they were doing some-
thing which they ought not to do. Such
knowledge does not necessarily mean the
actual knowledge of the arms. We are
not satisfied that they had any such
actual knowledge, but we are satisfied
that these men thought something was
to be secretly conveyed out of the country,
and that their suspicions were so great
as to be practically equivalent to guilty
knowledge. Mr. Holtorow's client, Ng
Sze-ping, is discharged. The other
prisoners will be brought up at 9.30 on
Monday morning next for sentence.Mr. Newman:—Will the Court make an
order for the confiscation of the arms
and ammunition?Mr. Grant Jones:—Yes, the arms and
ammunition are confiscated.

Mr. Newman:—And the desk?

Mr. Grant Jones:—That scarcely con-
cerns this case. I prefer not to make
any order.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Sapper J. E. Hansen joined the Corps
on 1st November, 1915, allotted Corps
No. 1931 and posted to Engineer Co.2.—Musketier, Trained Men's Course,
Part I, will be carried out at King's
Park Range as follows:—Saturday, 6th instant, 2.30 p.m.—
Right Section M.G. Co.Sunday, 7th instant, 9.30 a.m.—Left
Section M.G. Co.Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend
N.C.O.s of the Right and Left Sec-
tions M.G. Co. will assist him.Uniform (drill order) to be worn.
Sergeant Majors Wittich and
Biden will attend at the Orderly
Room not later than Satur-
day morning, 6th instant, to
obtain the names of the men who
have to fire the Course. The Senior
Officer or N.C.O. in charge of the
Range is to check the ammunition
both before and after firing.3.—Private C. H. Chaves, Signalling Sec-
tion, to be Lance-Corporal, dated
1st November, 1915.Private A. Young, Signalling Section,
to be Lance-Corporal, dated 1st
November, 1915.4.—Parades for Wednesday, 3rd instant.
5.15 p.m. Signalling Section, Sign-
alling practice at Headquarters.5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.,
Musketier and Rifle exercises at
Taikoo Dockyard, under Sergeant
Everest.

Remainder: N.E.

5.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until 4th instant: H.K.V.R.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—On duty until 4th instant: H.K.V.R.
G. E. Szwed, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, MUFTI, 5.30 P.M.

November 3rd.—No. 2 Co. and Recruits.
November 4th.—Parade of all N.C.O. Officers.November 5th.—No. 3 Company and Re-
cruits. Also Recruits of No. 1 Co.PATROLS.
Central, Eastern, and Water Police. As
ordered.LEAVE, ETC.
The Chief Inspector has reported for duty.
Inspector J. M. Wong has six weeks' leave
as from November 3rd.JOINED.
Mok Lai Sang, Chan Sui Fuk and Lao
Shui Cheong to No. 3 Co.Leung Kam Tong and Lo Kun Ying to the
Ambulance Division.H. F. Pearson to 1st Platoon, No. 1 Co.
A. L. Fanning and N. H. Bunje to 2nd
Platoon, No. 1 Co.WINTER UNIFORM.
Platoon Commanders are made responsible
for seeing that their men are measured
and properly fitted with winter
uniforms.O.C. Companies will report as soon as all
their men are equipped.
P. C. JENKIN.
D.S.P. (Reserve).DUTCH ON THE SIDE OF THE
ALLIES.The *Amsterdam Telegraph*, referring
to the jubilation in Amsterdam on receipt
of the news of the Allies' successes, says:
"The Dutch people are heart and soul
on the side of the Allies. The Govern-
ment observe the strictest neutrality, but
they cannot alter the instinct of the
people who feel from which side the
danger threatens."

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FOURSOMES COMPETITION.

Following is the draw for the Foursomes Competition, for a prize kindly presented by His Excellency the Governor, to be played over the Fanling Course:—

BYE-ROUND.

F. A. Redmond (11) and B. Tanner (15) v. E. E. de W. Abney (18) and B. Purvis (10).

C. H. Soper (12) and P. M. Hodgson (17) v. J. R. Mitchell (14) and E. L. Sim (10).

G. H. Bowker (14) and A. E. Davey (17) v. R. A. Brand (2) and C. W. Jeffries (20).

H. J. Jones (14) and A. E. Carleton (16) v. H. Hancock (18) and H. Handley-Pegg (8).

Lt. Col. D. C. Faichnie (18) and H. C. Sandford (8) v. E. B. Reed (18) and J. Hooper (9).

N. S. Marshall (14) and P. Mathieson (14) v. P. J. Wodehouse (11) and L. S. Greenhill (14).

G. Tisdall (14) and G. B. Layton (15) v. Dr. T. Lindsay Woods (2) and W. L. Carter (24).

R. J. Wilton (18) and C. Humphreys (5) v. G. N. Orme (12) and F. H. Thomas (14).

P. Tester (18) and A. B. Stewart (9) v. Rev. G. M. Tichenborne (5) and Dr. G. McKeay (24).

T. A. Loughlin (14) and J. W. Stewart (15) v. H. E. Sir J. H. May (18) and E. Des Vaux (8).

B. E. Stevens (18) and R. Henderson (9) v. Hon. Mr. A. M. Ingham (14) and E. J. de Rome (16).

S. H. Louw (5) and F. H. Baker (20) v. A. G. Coyne (18) and Capt. C. Campbell (20).

Major Morgan (12) and H. J. Gedge (17) v. Commr. C. W. Beckwith (11) and H. H. G. Gompertz (15).

A. E. Coates (18) and F. W. Cary (8) v. G. S. Arambut (3) and Sir W. Reed-Davies (20).

SECOND ROUND.

J. A. Plummer (24) and R. E. Lindsett (5) v. Tisdall and Layton or Lindsay Woods and Carter.

A. Hicene (2) and E. Gollard (18) v. A. A. Henderson (14) and C. W. Briggs (10).

C. D. Lambert (18) and J. B. Thomson (10) v. L. F. Stoneham (12) and R. M. Henderson (16).

J. E. Miller (18) and J. Macdonald (24) v. W. D. Kraft (5) and H. Alan Taylor (24).

D. J. Cheesman (22) and C. D. Martin (5) v. A. H. Crew (4) and E. B. Lambert (22).

Capt. M. W. Buck (24) and R. G. Hutcheon (24) v. G. M. Young (18) and J. D. Annand (7).

Dr. G. M. Harston (5) and S. F. Fyfe (24) v. Dr. C. Forsyth (11) and R. E. O. Bird (16).

W. H. Ford (24) and C. Bulmer Johnson (6) v. K. Brayshaw (3) and N. J. Austin (20).

C. W. Boswick (12) and Hon. Mr. D. Landale (18) v. T. W. Hill (24) and C. Thorne (18).

W. J. Woodman (11) and Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax v. Wilton and Humphreys or Orme and Thomas.

Competition to be match play under Handicap. Three-eighths of the difference between aggregate handicaps to be taken.

Bye-round and first round to be played off by Monday, 6th December.

Second round by Monday, 13th December.

Third round by Monday, 20th December.

Semi-final by Monday, 27th December.

Final by Monday, 2nd January.

Players are particularly requested to communicate with their partners and opponents and endeavour to get their matches arranged as early as possible.

THE MONARCHICAL QUESTION IN CHINA.

ALLEGED OPPOSITION OF THREE PROMINENT OFFICIALS.

According to well-informed circles, it is alleged that there are three officials of the highest standing strongly opposing the monarchical movement. It is a curious fact worth noting that all these three officials are loyal and staunch supporters of Yuan Shih-kai. One of them is Hsu Shih-chang, Secretary of State, who pleaded illness in the first instance, subsequently removed out of the Chong-hing in the Presidential Mansion to his private residence on the pretext of celebrating his birthday, and finally tendered his formal resignation. The President honoured him with several personal calls during his illness, but upon receipt of Hsu's resignation, the President's eldest son was sent to ask after His Excellency's health and to persuade him to remain in office. Meanwhile, Yang Shih-chi has been ordered to act as Secretary of State. The two other opponents of the movement are said to be Field-Marshal Tuan Chih-jui, ex-Minister of War, whose unexpected retirement caused much comment in the Press and General Chiang Kuai-ti, veteran of over eighty years of age, who has been in command of the famous Yi Army, which is composed of troops of the old school.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 30th October is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 44 weeks.
This year	\$10,804	\$483,870
Last year	9,767	600,514
Increase	1,037	
Decrease		16,634

WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM. GOVERNMENT'S "DILATORINESS" IN PRODUCING WATER.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday a discussion arose over the application of the French Fathers for permission to erect three water-closets and one urinal at "Beaconsfield," Battery Path.

The President (Mr. D. W. Tratman) explained that the applicants had water closets in the premises in Caine Road, which they were vacating, as the building was to be pulled down, and they there used water from the mains. They asked that the permission given them for the Caine Road premises should be transferred to "Beaconsfield."

The Hon. Mr. Hewett said he would oppose the application unless an adequate and independent water supply were available. A number of years ago the Government allowed a few institutions, such as the Hongkong Club, Mount Austin Barracks, and one or two other places to have water closets, and to draw their water for flushing from the mains. They thought that the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir would provide an ample supply of water for the Colony, and they did not realise in what a very short time the reservoir would prove to be insufficient to meet the demands. We had still a shortage of water, because many years ago the Government allowed water closets to draw their water from the mains, but there was no reason why this mistake should be continued. The Fathers were very cute business men—he was paying them a compliment when he said that—and they must make their business pay, and he thought they could well afford one of two things, either to continue the bucket system—

which, with all due deference to his friend opposite (Dr. Fitzwilliams), he thought was very satisfactory—or to obtain an adequate and independent water supply. A contemptible anonymous scribbler in the Press some time ago had the impertinence to ask why he (the speaker) was opposed to the water carriage system when he had water closets in his own office. He might explain that many years ago, when the Government forced his Company to vacate their premises for the erection of the Central Market they gave the Company a fully-equipped building, which contained the water closets, in part payment. Because these priests were allowed by a mistaken policy to draw their water for flushing from the mains, that was no reason why it should be maintained.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING expressed himself as being in agreement with the Hon. Mr. Hewett, and declared that it was a sin to allow water to be drawn from the mains to flush drains. He said that unless there was an independent and adequate supply of water, or until the Government could maintain a constant supply of water throughout the Colony over the whole area, he would always object to such applications.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS said that the water under the present scandalous system should not be withdrawn from the mains, but he hoped that the remarks of the last speaker would stick in the sides of the Government and remind them of the lack of water and their dilatoriness in producing more. The Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir seemed to be inadequate for any considerable length of time. There had been—

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—My friend is wandering from the point. I do not think we can discuss the water supply of Hongkong.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS dissented, and held that the question was the supply of water available for water closets.

The PRESIDENT—I do not think you are in order in discussing the ability of the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir to meet the demands of the Colony.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS said that, given sufficient water, we should have water closets in Hongkong. Large sums of money had been laid aside each year for bringing water in from the new Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, but in most of these years this money had not been expended, and in consequence the Tai Tam Tuk waterworks scheme was hung up, and it seemed likely to be hung up considerably longer.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said the wished to correct his friend when he said that the waterworks scheme was "hung up." On the contrary, it was in "active progress." Some portion of the saving from money provided in the estimates referred to was due last year. In fact the bulk of it—to the fact that the engines which had been ordered from Home could not be delivered owing to the war interfering with their progress. The difficulty originally had been to find money to finance the scheme, and that was a cause of delay.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—I amend my words; I should have not have said "hung up," but "delayed."

Ultimately the application was granted, subject to the provision of an independent and adequate water supply. There were two other similar applications before the Board. The first, that for permission to erect an additional water closet at the Helena May Institute, was granted, subject to automatic flushing being installed. In the other case, permission was refused to erect two water closets at No. 10, Lee House Street. The PRESIDENT said they were very small shops, and they should not grant permission for these unless they were prepared to grant similar permission to all shops in Hongkong.

LOYAL COOLIES.

TWENTY-FIVE WHO WANTED TO GO TO THE FRONT.

A few weeks ago a certain number of the Sanitary Board coolies conceived the loyal idea that they could be of some service at the front, this idea, doubtless, being fostered by the knowledge that Inspector Millington is shortly leaving the Department for one or other of the war areas. These coolies thought that if an Inspector could be of service then surely they could accompany him and do an odd job of some kind. The idea developed rapidly, and a petition intended for the Head of the Sanitary Department was drawn up, in which twenty-five coolies asked that they might be allowed to proceed to England and, like Inspector Millington, offer their services for war work.

The despatch of the petition was delayed and, meanwhile, the twenty-five coolies talked the serious matter over with friends, who, metaphorically, threw so much cold water on their loyal brethren that the majority of the signatories craved their names, because, as they said, their offer would never be accepted. Only four of the original twenty-five remain, and these are as loyal as ever. They absolutely refuse to see why they cannot be accepted, and all the talking in the world has failed to convince them that they are asking too much, and should content themselves with peaceful Hongkong. The petition has not been sent, but these loyal four intend to go through with the matter even though they will be refused; they mean to show people that they have at least made an offer, and would like very much to accompany their Inspector.

It has been discovered that the coolies also had an eye to business, and more money. They were of the opinion that, had their petition been accepted, they would proceed to England, and thence to the front and drop into remunerative billets. The dream has been dispelled so far as twenty-one are concerned, but the remainder are still looking towards England—or France—and building castles in the air. If the petition does reach the Head of the Sanitary Department, he will doubtless deal with the matter in a sympathetic spirit, for this offer by coolies has a human side to it which cannot but be appreciated.

ONE OF THE LOYALISTS.

One of the four coolies who are still very keen on going to the front was seen by a *Daily Press* representative, who found him undaunted.

"Do you still want to go to the war?" the coolie was asked.

Yes, I want to go.

Why?—Because one of the Inspectors is going, and we want to go too. We can do something if he can.

Undoubtedly, but what do you want to go to the front for, what can you do?

The coolie looked seriously shocked and replied, not without thinking—"What can I do? Well, I don't know until I get there; but I can do anything."

Can you fight?—Yes.

But are you not afraid of the Germans?—Afraid, no.

Have you been to war before?—Oh, yes.

The coolie added that, as a soldier, he took part in the Chinese revolution, that he could shoot, and wanted to go to the war.

Then a case of mistaken identity arose. It was noticeable that the coolie was very guarded in his replies and also that he stood at rigid attention while being questioned. He had mistaken our representative for a military official or some other such recruiting source, and when the questioning concluded he exclaimed, with great earnestness—"Massa say can go! No wancheo go all same Inspector."

The loyal coolie seemed quite crestfallen when he discovered his misapprehension; but he was firmly resolved to worry some one before he meets with a definite and final refusal.

FIVE GERMANS DEPORTED FROM JAPAN.

ORDERED TO LEAVE WITHIN A WEEK.

The Japanese authorities have ordered the deportation of five local Germans—says the *Japan Gazette*—on the ground that their actions of late have been detrimental to the interests of Japan and her Allies.

Four of the Germans in question are connected with the firm of Otto, Reimers & Co., of 188, Yamashita-cho, their names being M. Pors, local partner; H. Fokkes, who signs per pro; C. Heilmann, and K. Fischer. The fifth is F. Bengen, manager of Bergmann & Co., 154, Yamashita-cho, and Chairman Director of Langfeldt & Co.

These were all summoned to the Kagachio Police Station and ordered by Mr. Ikariyama, Chief of the Station, to leave the country within a week. The step is taken at the instance of the Home Minister.

No other reason is given for the cause of the action, but others are being closely watched, and probably there may be further additions to the list of those who have been working against the interests of Japan and her Allies.

PEAK MYSTERY REVEALED.

About four months ago the body of a Chinese boy was found lying on the side of the road near Mount Austin Barracks. The body had a deep wound in the chest, which seemed to suggest that the boy had been stabbed to death. The Police conducted searching enquiries, but were completely baffled. Enquiries made just lately, however, coupled with a statement by the boy's mother, cleared up the whole matter. The motor stated that the boy had undergone two operations. The second one was performed on the chest, and this never healed properly. At various times he would become unconscious and blood would be discharged from the wound in the chest. The mother suggests that on the day of his death the boy had another seizure, fell down, and expired.

TIMBER YARDS ABLAZE.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE IN KENNEDY TOWN.

Four large timber yards in Kennedy Town were practically destroyed, with all their contents, in a disastrous fire which broke out in the early hours of yesterday, and damage estimated to amount to \$80,000 was caused. The fire originated through some unknown means in the Wing Shing Cheng yard, and rapidly spread to the three adjoining yards. The Fire Brigade, with their motor-engines and a fireboat, poured volumes of water upon the flames, but could make little impression. The Brigade did succeed, however, in preventing the fire spreading to the Standard Oil Company's Godown and to inhabited dwelling-houses in the vicinity. The timber blazed fiercely for hours, and it was not until about 5 o'clock that the fire subsided. An hour later it had been practically extinguished.

Insurance had been effected with various Companies for \$74,500.

Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health to the Sanitary Board), who was assisting the Brigade, was found unconscious on the first floor. Apparently he was overcome by the intense heat. Fortunately Dr. Pearce soon recovered, and he was later able to proceed to his home.

MORE MORTAR CASES.

Four more summonses have been taken out by the Building Authority against Chinese contractors, for using inferior mortar. When the cases were mentioned at the Magistracy yesterday, Mr. Lindsett remarked that, in view of a possible appeal in connection with the last mortar case, he would adjourn these additional prosecutions.

POLICE COURT CASES.

At the Magistracy yesterday, Inspector Taylor, of the Special Police, charged a Chinese with receiving two inner tubes of cycle tyres, knowing the same to have been stolen. When evidence of ownership was called two men came forward to claim the goods, as a consequence of which the case was adjourned for inquiries to be made.

Three Chinese were charged at the Magistracy yesterday with being in unlawful possession of 90 tacks of opium, valued at \$760. The drug was concealed in tins which were on board a sampan at Chung Sha Wan. A fine of \$5,000 was imposed, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment, in respect to the first defendant. The other two men were discharged.

Madame Gains was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with allowing a dog to be at large without a muzzle. Defendant stated that she could not say whether the charge was correct or not. She did not get the summons till a week after the alleged offence, but was sure that the offending animal was wearing a muzzle when it left the house. It may have knocked it off subsequently. "I cannot tell you a week afterwards," added Madame Gains, "whether the dog came in with a muzzle hanging round its neck or not. The muzzle was one which was approved by the police when I brought the dog to the Police Station." Mr. Lindsett remarked:—"I was partly responsible for this summons being taken out, and, as the constable who makes the charge is not here, I will dismiss the case."

ENEMY LOSSES: PRODIGIOUS TOTALS.

The *Temps* estimates that the total Austro-German and Turkish losses at 6,500,000 men, of whom 4,000,000 have been killed, are missing, or have been incapacitated. It is also estimated that the Austrians up to August lost 531,000 killed, 1,915,000 wounded and 863,000 prisoners. The Prussian lists show 1,888,000 casualties, exclusive of the recent losses to Russia.

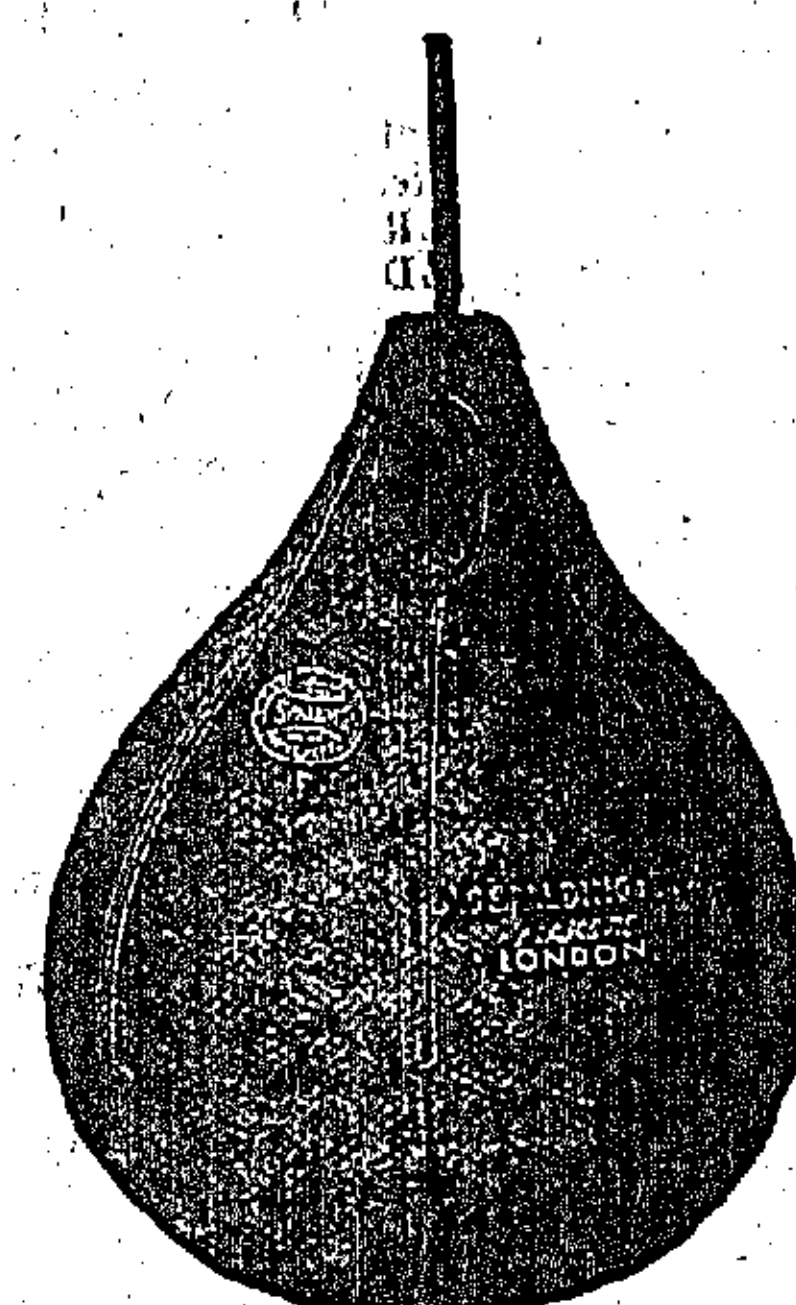
INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE END STRIKING BAGS. KNUCKLE MITTS. GLOVES. STRIKING BAG. SWIVELS, ETC.



SPALDING'S "CHAMPIONSHIP" AND "INTERNATIONAL" BOXING GLOVES AS USED BY ALL WELL-KNOWN CHAMPIONS.

CRICKET BATS BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS. WICKET KEEPING AND BATTING GLOVES.

LEG GUARDS

LEG GUARDS

BEST WHITE

BEST WHITE

CANVAS

BUCKSKIN

FROM \$4.

FROM \$6.

PER PAIR.

PER PAIR.

SAKURA BEER.



Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO., ALEXANDRA BUILDING, TEL. No. 468.

[655]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED. INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.
IN CANTON, for immediate possession
FOUR-ROOMED FLAT with spacious
Offices on Ground Floor.
Apply to—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO
Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong and Canton.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [1143]



NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that
SEALED TENDERS in duplicate,
which should be clearly marked
FOR LEASE OF OLD
SUPREME COURT BUILDING, will be
received at the Colonial Secretary's Office,
until Noon of WEDNESDAY, the 17th day
of November, 1915, for the LEASE of Certain
Rooms on the Ground Floor and in the
Basement of the Old Supreme Court Building,
from 1st December, 1915, to 31st December, 1915,
subject to certain conditions which can be
ascertained at the Office of the Director of
Public Works.
Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt
to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in
the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred
Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bond fides of
his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the
Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his
tender and comply with the above-mentioned
conditions, should the tender be accepted.
Forms of tender and further particulars can be
obtained from the Office of the Director of
Public Works.
The Government does not bind itself to accept
the highest or any tender.
W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1915. [1144]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
ALTERATIONS TO TIME-TABLE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED
that on and from November 7th the
following Trains are cancelled:
Train timed to leave Kowloon at 8.55 A.M.
(SUNDAYS ONLY).
Train timed to leave Kowloon at 2.12 P.M.
daily.
In place of these, trains will leave as under:
From Kowloon 9.30 A.M. daily.
From Kowloon 1.48 P.M. daily.
In addition a train will leave Kowloon on
SUNDAYS only at 8.45 A.M. for TAIPU,
SHEUNGSHUI and SHUMCHUN.
On SATURDAYS a Tiffin Train will leave
Kowloon for SHEUNGSHUI at 1.28 P.M. (last
Ferry 1.15 P.M.). This Train is first-class only
and passengers must purchase a Tiffin Ticket
at the Booking Office (price \$1.25) in addition
to the Railway Ticket. Passengers are
earnestly requested to book their seats for
the tiffin train in advance.
By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 29th October, 1915. [1145]

NOTICE.

MR. SULEMAN CURIMMAHOMED
being about to proceed to Bombay,
from this date Mr. ABD SATAR FADAL
MAHOMED will be in Charge of the Business
of the Firm.
M. H. E. ELLIAS,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1141]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Offices to No.
2, CHATER ROAD,
H. SKOTT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1131]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this
Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG
of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200
Shares in this Company or other Certificate
or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement
that the Original Certificates
Nos. 8504-100 shares numbered 2/6039/246138
dated 16th November, 1908.
Nos. 8903-50 shares numbered 197708/197727,
251686/251710; 25th March, 1909.
Nos. 9788-50 shares numbered 6901/6950
dated 27th May, 1910.
have been LOST or DESTROYED;
Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days
from the date hereof no Claim or Representation
in respect of such Original Certificates
is made to the Company the Undersigned
will then proceed to deal with such applica-
tion for Duplicates.
For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT Co., Ltd.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.,
whose Registered Office is situated
at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong,
Herby Give Notice that in consequence of
the purchase by the Company of the Steam-
ship "MOIRA," it has applied to the Board
of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant
Shipping Act of 1894 in respect of Steamship
"MOIRA," Official Number 101728, Gross
Tonnage 2,027 Tons, Registered Tonnage 1,247
Tons, heretofore owned by the UNION STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED,
for permission to change her name to
"HAI-HONG," and to have her Registered
in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as
owned by the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
Any Objections to the proposed change
of name must be sent to the Registrar of
Shipping within seven days of the appear-
ance of this advertisement.
Dated at Hongkong, the First day of
November, 1915.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
[1132]

INTIMATIONS

**SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS'
HOME,**
ARSENAL STREET.

A CONCERT

(Arranged by H.E. THE GOVERNOR)

Will be given
ON WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1915,
Commencing at 8.30 P.M.

THE following will take part:—

H.E. Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.,
THE HON. MR. CLAUD SEVERN,
LIEUT. AND MRS. SMYTHE,
MR. MURIEL, MR. SUTHERLAND,
&c.

Collection in aid of the Piano Fund and
Funds of the Home.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1117]

THEATRE ROYAL.
HONGKONG.

OPENING MONDAY, NOV. 8TH.

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN

PRESENTS

HORACE GOLDIN,

The World's Greatest Conjuror and Magician,
and
Leading London Company of Vaudeville Artists,
including
Miss BARBARA BABINGTON,
London's Principal Boy.
Misses HAY and CRAWFORD,
Simultaneous Dancers Extraordinary.
Mr. T. GOSWARD,
Italy's Leading Musical Comedian.
LEYWOOD and NORELLI,
Baroque Impressionists.
And Company of 30 Artists.

SPECIAL MATINEE!

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, AT 4 P.M.

Children Half-Price Everywhere.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$3.50, \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1135]

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN

YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Members of the above Club will

be held in the Club House to receive the

Committee's Report and pass the Accounts for

the year ending the 31st August, 1915, on

MONDAY, the 8th November, 1915, at 6 P.M.

A. D. GEE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1132]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the
Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and stating
the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [1738]

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for
Machinery Department. Good prospects
for reliable man.
Apply—
Box No. 2,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [1142]

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
Standing in its own Grounds, situated
at TAIPU, containing Four Rooms, out-offices,
etc. Electric Light.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1915. [1127]

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our Store to No.
4, WYNDHAM STREET (Flower Street).

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, CARDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, Etc.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [1043]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 8SSG. at \$6. 37 and
\$7.60 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1092]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &
HARSTON.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL" No. 141, Plantation
Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTAED & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1083]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS,
Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for
occupation.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [963]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
3, Mountain View.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1046]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,
4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate posses-
sion.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
No. 3, CANTON VILLAS.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [145]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED AND THREE-ROOMED
FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings,
Kowloon, with every modern convenience.
Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED
FLATS in May Road, possession on or about
1st November next. Modern appointments
throughout, including English Baths and
Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water
Carriage System. A few Flats specially
designed to accommodate three bachelors at
reasonable rentals.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed
House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
RUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [853]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 21, WONG-NELCHONG ROAD.
No. 1, MORRISON TERRACE, Causeway
Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanohai.
GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

TO LET.
From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANBY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [344]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS
VILLA WEST.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
Top Floor.
No. 58, PEEL STREET, on Caine Road
level.
"GLENSHIEL" No. 141, Plantation Road,
Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"LEWKNOR," No. 126, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK.
5 Rooms, furnished, from 1st November, 1915.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street,
Ground Floor.
Nos. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS
6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY."
ROOMS, in Duddell Street.
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLILLOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLILLOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street,
Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham E. & L.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, unfurnished
(6 Rooms).
No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PRINCE
OF WALES ROAD.
No. 19, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTAED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [853]

INTIMATION

CIGARS

Sold by us are, brand for brand,
quality for quality the cheapest in
the market, as the undermentioned
prices show:—

LONDRES (PERLA)
Boxes of 100...\$3.50
PRINCESSAS (PERLA)
Boxes of 100...\$3.75
REINA VICTORIA (PERLA)
Boxes of 100...\$6.50
LALITAS (AQUILLO DEL MUNDO)
Boxes of 50...\$5.00
ESTRELLAS (PERLA)
Boxes of 50...\$3.75
PERFECTOS (LA INSULA)
Boxes of 25...\$2.75
BOUQUETS (LA INSULA)
Boxes of 25...\$1.50
EXCELLENTES ALHAMBRA
Boxes of 25...\$4.25
ETC., ETC.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1915.

BUSHIDO AND KULTUR.

It was inevitable that sooner or later
some points of resemblance should be dis-
covered between Japanese "Bushido"
and German "Kultur." "Nothing suc-
ceeds like success," and the successes of the
German Army have profoundly impressed
the Japanese people. To account for these
successes, merely on the ground of superior-
ity of armaments and general military
organisation now appears to many
Japanese as superficial, and, in seeking
some underlying cause, they naturally
turn to the spiritual side of the question
for an answer. This answer, they think,
is to be sought in German "Kultur,"
which they find resembles the Bushido
spirit of Japan. Thus we see a recent
article in the Japanese Press speaking of
"the brave fighting spirit, as well as the
overwhelming enthusiasm of the German
people" forming "a page of everlasting
glory in the world's history"; of the
"sound, excellent and noble ideas of the
Teutons"; of their "profound philo-
sophic conceptions"; of their "aspira-
tion for sublime ideals based on noble philo-
sophic views of the universe"; and of
their military strength being "an embodi-
ment of their national self-realisation
feeding on the noblest philosophic concep-
tions." These are fine words, and their
occasional accuracy serves to give them a
flavour of the truth. No Englishman
would deny "the brave fighting spirit"
of the German people, but most English-
men would hesitate to admit "the sound,
excellent and noble ideas of the Teutons."
Let us, in passing, take one or two samples
of these excellent ideas. When a few
years ago Great Britain attempted to
arrive at a working agreement with Ger-
many for the preservation of peace, she
proposed, as a basis for negotiation, an
official declaration that she would make no
unprovoked attack on Germany. This

proposal was rejected by Germany on the
ground, as the Chancellor stated in the
Reichstag, that it was not the custom
among civilised nations to make unpro-
voked attacks on other nations. This
"sound, excellent and noble idea" of the
Chancellor, however, seems to have been
forgotten in dealing with Belgium, unless,
of course, Germany does not include her-
self among the civilised nations. Again
the "noble philosophic conception" which
resulted in the sinking of the *Lusitania*
and other vessels, and the slaughter of a
large number of innocent women and
children does not appear to be one which
the world should live up to. A philoso-
phy which leads in the direction of the
dehumanisation of war and the resuscita-
tion of the methods of the savage is a philo-
sophy which is being re-barbarised. The
"sublime ideals" which led to the
outrages in Belgium can only be kept from
falling into the mud by the pernicious
doctrine that "the end justifies the
means." Indeed, if we are to look
for philosophic conceptions as the
basis of German successes, it is to
this conception—that the end justifies
the means—that we must look as a funda-
mental point of German Kultur. Curi-
ously enough, it is also the basis of Japanese
Bushido. The Bushido spirit may be a
sublime ideal, but its manifestations are
too often of a kind which are far from sub-
lime. The way of the warrior was too
often dark and devious, and there are
few instances where anything of a chival-
rous spirit is shown. When the warrior
went out to slay his enemy he took all his
friends with him and was careful to select
an opportunity when his enemy had no
assistance. The trouble seems to lie in the
fact that the highest moral doctrine may be
dragged down to fit in with the general
morality of a nation. This is what has
happened to German Kultur. The aver-
age moral sense of the German nation has
failed to keep up to the intellectual level of
the nation. It has been said that the world
has no more dangerous enemies than men
of genius without morals. Of these
NAPOLEON is the best type. In him the
highest intellectual faculties existed side
by side with almost complete absence of
moral qualities, and this seems to be the
position to-day of the leaders of the Ger-
man people, if not of the German people
themselves. They are perfectly unscrup-
ulous in using the means which their
intellectual attainments have placed in
their hands. As for the brave fighting
spirit of the Germans, this must
at once be conceded; but such a
spirit is not inconsistent with a low
moral sense and high intellectual activi-
ties. Bravery is not a monopoly of the
so-called civilised races; savage tribes have
shown as much bravery as has been shown
on any of the battle-fields of the present
war. The fact that they were conquered
did not arise from their lack of bravery,
but from their lower intellectual level,
which made them not only inferior in
weapons but also in organisation and
co-operation. It is now agreed that there
is no connection between courage and
illiterateness; that, other things being
equal, educated men make the best fighters.
To conclude that the German successes are
due to the superior "spirituality" of the
German people is, therefore, to overlook
the facts. It is, indeed, the lack of a
moral sense which will finally ruin Ger-
many, as it finally ruined NAPOLEON.
Her one-sided development is her own
enemy. She cannot continue to trample
on the rights of other nations without
forcing them into the ranks of her enemies,
and the weight of the world against her.
She cannot sustain the struggle. Japan
may certainly admire and emulate Ger-
many's strong points, but she must be
careful to avoid her weak ones.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Mr. F. M. Tegan recently resigned the
Presidency of the Nippon Race Club and
has been succeeded by Mr. A. J. McClure.

An Indian constable was fined \$50 at
the Magistracy yesterday for stealing
twenty cents worth of vegetables from the
Canton wharf.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memo-
rial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges
with thanks a donation of \$50 from "C"
to the funds of the Hospitals.

It is stated that the Japanese autho-
rities have decided to hold a grand Naval
Review in Tokyo Bay on the 4th Decem-
ber. The day will be observed as a gen-
eral holiday by the Japanese banks and
business firms.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memo-
rial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges
with thanks a donation of \$10 to the funds
of the Hospitals from Wong Po Chun.

The Council General of the Society of
St. Vincent de Paul desire to acknowledge
with thanks the receipt of \$50 from Mr.
R. J. Noronha's friend as a donation to
the Society's fund.

Alterations in the train service from
Kowloon are advertised in the first column
of this page. Golfers will be interested to
observe that a tiffin train will leave for
Sheungshui on Saturdays at 1.28 p.m.

At the meeting of the St. Andrew's
Society at Kobe, Mr. J. R. Black was re-
elected President, with Mr. C. Chicken as
Vice-President. It was decided not to
hold any celebration of St. Andrew's Day
this year.

Before the business of the Hongkong
Sanitary Board was proceeded with yester-
day, the President said—I regret to say
that the Medical Officer of Health (Dr.
W. W. Pearce) is unable to attend this
meeting. He was injured while assisting
at the first last night, and will be laid up
for a day or two. Dr. Fitzwilliams—I
hope it is nothing serious. The President
—No, he will be back at work in a couple
of days, probably. He has some bruises.

Mr. Graham Martyn, who left Japan at
the end of last year to join the British
Army, and subsequently got a commission
in the Royal Irish Rifles, has had several
narrow escapes. One bullet took the skin
off the back of his neck, and another
went through his helmet. Eventually he
received a bad bullet wound on the hand,
which necessitated his entering the Anglo-
American Hospital at Cairo. Mr. H. G.
Donald, a more recent departure from
Japan, has joined the Black Watch and is
in training at Perth.

Mr. H. C. Gulland's resignation from
the Shanghai International Municipal
Council, consequent on his approaching
departure for Home, has resulted in a
vacancy which it is understood—says the
N.C. Daily News—will be filled by Mr.
A. Ishii, manager in Shanghai of the
Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Mr. Ishii was a
candidate at the last election, and the
votes recorded for him very nearly equalled
in number those given for Count Jezerski,
who, with 670 votes, was the ninth
candidate returned.

At the French Mixed Court, Shanghai,
last week, 42 natives were charged with
being concerned in a plot to seize the City
Yamen and start a revolution. The band
was mostly composed of coolies out of
work. Certificates of rank in the Revolu-
tionary army were found on some of the
accused, while even a bomb was discovered
in their possession, but they were other-
wise unarmed. It appeared from the
answers given to questions—says the
Shanghai Mercury—that the accused
expected to take part in the seizure of
the City and Arsenal along with other
revolutionaries assisted by revolted regular
troops and mutinied sailors. The examina-
tion of accused was adjourned.

Many in Singapore, says the *Free Press*,
will hear with regret of the death, killed in
action at the Dardanelles, of Mr. G. H. Key
G. Horsfall, formerly of the firm of
Saunders and Horsfall, Singapore. Mr.
G. H. Horsfall came to the Straits as a
member of the staff of Paterson, Simons
& Co., and some time thereafter joined a
rubber estate in the Federated Malay
States. He then returned to Singapore
as the junior member of the firm of Messrs.
Saunders, Horsfall & Co. During his stay
there he married Miss Minnie Lloyd,
daughter of Mr. J. T. Lloyd. Eventually
Mr. Horsfall proceeded to Western Aus-
tralia where he was interested in the
pearling business. When the war broke
out he joined the first Australian Contingent
as Sergeant of the 5th Australian
Light Horse, being first stationed in
Egypt and finally proceeding to the Dar-
danelles. With Mrs. Horsfall, who is at
present living at Clitheroe, Lancashire,
with her two children, there will be much
sympathy in the loss of her husband.

FORTHCOMING WEDDINGS.

Several weddings will take place in this
Colony at an early date. Among them
are the following:—

Mr. W. A. J. Cooper, surveyor, of the
Public Works Department, to Miss Ethel
Shaw, 5, The Peak.

Mr. H. C. Morgan, an assistant in the
Chinese Maritime Customs, to Miss Cecilia
Ball, en route to Hongkong by the
Kashmir.

The Rev. William Short, of Amoy, to
Miss Helen Dykes, of Glasgow.

Mr. J. A. Hunter, engineer, Quarry
Bay, to Miss Catherine Hardwick,
Quarry Bay.

Mr. T. Grant, Chief Officer of the *Fook-
song*, to Miss Harriet Irving, of Calcutta.

THE WAR.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

A STORY OF BRILLIANT FIGHTING.

VIGOROUS WORK BY THE RUSSIANS.

BULGARIANS FALL BACK BEFORE THE FRENCH.

JAPAN'S ROLE IN THE WAR.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH ADVANCE AT LOOS.

DESPATCH BY SIR JOHN FRENCH.

BRITISH GAS REPRISALS.

LONDON, November 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch dated October 10th, reviews the operations since his last despatch, dwelling principally on the British advance in the region of Loos. He says that, nevertheless, the British army were constantly engaged during the whole period in enterprises having considerable influence on the course of events. The big advance was due to the brilliancy and dash of the first and fourth Corps. The positions stormed on September 25th were exceptionally strong, extending over 6,500 yards and including works of great strength, with networks of trenches, some being veritable caves thirty feet below the ground, on which the enemy had spent months of labour.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

Sir John French gives the total of captures as 57 officers, 3,000 men, 26 field guns, forty machine-guns and three *minenwerfer*, and adds that he deeply regrets the heavy casualties, but in view of the great strength of the position, and the stubborn defence of the enemy and his powerful artillery, he does not think them excessive. He is happy to say that the proportion of slightly wounded is very large, and pays tribute to the work of the British artillery, pointing out that the Germans had hoped that we would be unable to build up efficient artillery for the very large expansion of the army. The Germans had now good reason to know the contrary. The efficiency of the artillery of the new armies exceeded all expectations, and the Territorial artillery also rendered excellent service.

VALUABLE CO-OPERATION.

The Field-Marshal speaks of his close accord and co-operation with General Joffre, and their constant meetings by which he was kept informed of General Joffre's views and intentions, the latter explaining the successive methods by which he hoped to attain his ultimate object. Thus, after full discussion of the military situation, a decision was reached for joint action.

Sir John French then gives a detailed and technical account of the great battle southward of La Bassée, and emphasises that all the other attacks, from the North Sea, where Admiral Bacon was rendering valuable assistance in bombarding Zeebrugge and Ostend, to a point where the British and French forces joined, were in the nature of subsidiary attacks with the object of distracting the attention of the enemy.

BRITISH USE OF GAS.

The despatch praises the work of the Engineers and Flying Corps, and affirms that owing to the Germans repeated use of asphyxiating gases he has been compelled to resort to similar methods. A detachment was organised for this purpose, and participated in the operations on September 25th, and although the

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

enemy was aware that we had prepared such reprisals, our gas attack was a marked success and produced a demoralising effect on the opposing units. The British detachment carried out their unfamiliar duties during a heavy bombardment with conspicuous gallantry, and he feels confident that their ability will more than hold its own should the enemy again resort to this method of warfare.

LIQUID FIRE ATTACK.

Referring to the liquid fire attack at Hooge, Field Marshal French says that the Germans used a new device for propelling flaming liquid with a strong jet. Most of the British infantry occupying the trenches in front of the fire projectors were driven back, but their retirement was due far more to surprise and the temporary confusion caused than to the actual damage inflicted. It is mentioned that these losses were brilliantly regained by the 6th Division with small casualties, and the German trenches beyond were successfully carried. A fine example of the spirit, initiative and resource in overcoming the daily difficulties is afforded by an incident near Ypres. It became necessary to move a field-gun to the front line to destroy an enemy sap-head. The gun was taken over the canal embankments, rafted over the canal under fire, pulled up a slope of forty-five degrees and over three trenches to within seventy yards of the enemy, the manoeuvre being carried out without loss.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT.

The detailed account of the Loos battle included in the despatch says that the attack was admirably delivered, and in little more than an hour, Loos was occupied. The 15th Division advanced so vigorously that they actually got a mile eastward of Hill 70. Strong reserves appeared in the afternoon, but we had secured a very substantial gain at Loos and the western portion of Hill 70. One Brigade, on the outskirts of Hulluch, made a brilliant advance, although the right flank was dangerously exposed, and this movement was largely instrumental in the capturing of 500 Germans who had been holding up another Brigade. The 7th Division rapidly reached the Quarries and the 26th Brigade secured Fosse No 8.

TACTICAL POINTS.

Field-Marshal French points out that the notable tactical points on the front of the main attack were the Fosse, southward of Auchy, the Hohenzollern redoubt, the Quarries, Hulluch, Loos and Hill 70. The British were to co-operate with the 10th French Army, but in view of the great length of the line along which the British were operating, a Guards Corps and two other Divisions were held in reserve, while a British Cavalry Corps and Indian Cavalry were held in readiness to co-operate with the French cavalry in exploiting any success which they might attain. The distance between the British and German trenches varied from a hundred to five hundred yards.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIANS VALUABLE WORK.

The Indians played a prominent part in the subsidiary operations, which were most successful in drawing the enemy reserves from the main attack. The Flying Corps also did valuable work in blowing up railways.

THE ADVANCE.

The British, at 9.30 in the morning, advanced over open country overgrown with long grass and self-sown crops, and were successful all along the line, except just southward of the La Bassée canal. The Germans met the advance by wild infantry fire of slight intensity, but his gun-fire was accurate and caused considerable casualties. A London Territorial Division acquitted itself most creditably, and was skilfully led, and the Scottish Division of the new armies assaulted Loos and Hill 70.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

After night-fall severe fighting continued. Heavy rain impeded operations, but there were German counter-attacks on our new front which were repulsed with heavy losses. Afterwards, the new positions were organised and minor readjustments were made. The Guards' Division had successfully attacked Hill 70 and driven the Germans from the Hill, but they could not take the redoubt on the north-east slopes.

The British line was now very extended by a salient which indented the enemy's positions, and the 9th French Corps took over from us a portion of Hill 70 which we were holding, southward of Loos, and the village of Loos itself. The Germans succeeded in regaining some of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Hohenzollern redoubt, but paid heavily for it. The British have been busy consolidating and strengthening the ground won, and their work has reflected the greatest credit.

9,000 DEAD GERMANY.

The weather was most unfavourable, and the troops had to fight in rain and mud in the darkness, but their spirit was everywhere magnificent, the wounded being cheerfully optimistic. The great German counter-attack came as expected. It was delivered on the afternoon of October 8th by some twenty-eight battalions of the first line, with larger forces in support. The Germans were repulsed with tremendous losses, leaving 9,000 dead. Field Marshal French devotes much space to the excellence of the artillery. Numerous batteries of heavy guns and howitzers have been added, and the arrival of these reinforcements tested the capacity of the artillery as a whole, as they had to expand to meet the requirements of the army. They maintained a high level of efficiency. A special word of praise is necessary, adds the despatch, for the Garrison Artillery for the admirable way in which they accustomed themselves to the conditions in the field, and the knowledge they applied to the special problems in trench warfare. Indeed, the whole artillery have done splendidly.

ARTILLERY SKILL.

The preparatory bombardment of a modern battle, requiring an immense concentration of guns and enormous quantities of ammunition, demands the highest skill in organisation and technique. The artillery in action showed the necessary talents, while the success against the great German counter-attack of October 8th shows their capacity to concentrate fire effectively at a moment's notice. Field Marshal French also especially mentions the tunnelling companies, composed of mining engineers and miners, who are successfully carrying on the work of effective and defensive mining.

AIR FIGHTS.

There have been 240 air combats during the period covered by the despatch, in which almost invariably the British have been successful. On one occasion an officer engaged and drove off four enemy aeroplanes, and on another occasion two officers engaged six German machines and disabled at least one. Another officer, although his aeroplane was hit in 300 places, succeeded in carrying out his mission.

THE NEW ARMIES.

Sir John French reports very favourably on the Divisions of the new armies which have recently arrived, also the Territorials and the new Division of Canadians. He concludes by expressing the British Army's deep admiration of the splendid French success in the battle of Champagne.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, November 1st.
9.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch, says that on the evening of October 29th, the artillery heavily bombarded the area east of Ypres. Otherwise, owing to the wet and misty weather, the artillery on both sides during the last few days have been less active. Mining activity continues on both sides.

The returns of casualties of the seven German battalions which participated in the Loos fighting show that the losses averaged 80 per cent. of their strength.

GERMAN ATTACKS FRUSTRATED.

PARIS, November 1st.
2.30 a.m.

A communiqué says.—The Germans, under a violent bombardment in the region of Lombardzyde, prepared an attack which our artillery nipped in the bud. The Germans in Champagne, on the whole front between Hill 193 and Tahure, and south of the village, bombarded our positions, while the infantry lined the trenches with ladders. Our artillery promptly disposed of any possibility of an attack.

NO CHANGE.

PARIS, November 1st.
5.30 p.m.

A communiqué states.—Fighting has continued in the region of Tahure without any change in the respective positions, except that we took unwounded prisoners.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS HELD.

THOUGH MAKING VIGOROUS ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, November 2nd.

A communiqué reports that the German attacks have been repulsed with heavy artillery fire and fusillades. The Germans assumed the offensive north-west of Tchernovitsk, but were repulsed by furious attacks. The Russians thereupon counter-attacked, capturing 400 Austrians. The Russians likewise dislodged the enemy with the bayonet from the disputed trenches west of Komarovo. The communiqué adds that there has been fierce fighting near Tarnopol in favour of the Russians, who, under cover of a fog, rushed the enemy trenches, capturing the village and bayonetting the majority of the defenders.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BULGARIANS FALL BACK.

PARIS, November 1st.

A communiqué states.—Bulgarians, reconnoitring towards Krivolak fell back before our outposts. The Bulgarians between Khabrovo and the frontier used a large gun which produced no result. Up to the present there has been mostly patrol fighting. A violent cannonade was heard in the direction of Kupruli.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

AMSTERDAM, November 1st.

A Berlin telegram says that the Germans have captured a Serbian arsenal at Kragujevac.

NOTHING IMPORTANT.

PARIS, November 1st.

A communiqué states that nothing important has occurred in the Balkans since October 30th.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN HYDROPLANES LAST FLIGHT.

PETROGRAD, November 2nd.

A communiqué states that a Russian torpedo boat brought down a German hydroplane in the Gulf of Riga, capturing the aviators.

OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Lewis Waller, the well-known actor, and Sir Arthur William Rucker, F.R.S., the well-known scientist. Mr. Lewis Waller was only 56 years of age.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"SENTINEL OF THE FAR EAST."

JAPAN'S ROLE IN THE WAR.

PARIS, November 1st.

In an interview with the Tokio correspondent of *Le Matin*, Count Okuma said it was impossible for Japan to send troops to the seat of war owing to lack of transport, but the empire's arsenals were mobilised and Japan was acting as the sentinel of the Far East.

BRITISH AND GERMAN FINANCE.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

LONDON, November 1st.

Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, interviewed by a correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, refuted the ridiculous German assertion that Great Britain was nearly bankrupt. Industrial disputes, he said, had never been fewer during the last twenty years, and the men had shown themselves heart and soul with the war. Germany's artificial financial policy, he added, means nothing short of the total absorption of the whole of the German wealth in war loans. Great Britain could have followed the same system, but preferred straightforward methods. We were not obliged to prohibit the export of gold, and we were prepared to meet our liabilities on a free gold basis. London was still the world's free gold market, and any Englishman could convert notes into gold at the Bank of England and buy bullion without hindrance. Bank of England notes were covered by gold to the extent of 200 per cent., but German notes were covered by only about 45 per cent. of gold. If Germany had not refused to pay gold she would have come to a financial standstill long since. Neutral countries should note that German marks at New York were at a discount of 14 per cent. The reason why pounds sterling were at a discount of 5 per cent. was because we bought more goods than there is exchange for. Mr. Runciman concluded by remarking that British credit was built on the firm rock of profitable production. We were paying enormous sums out of new taxation towards the war, but Germany dare not increase her taxation.

HIS MAJESTY.

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty's improvement continues. He had a better night.

LATER.

The King returned to London this evening.

The elaborate nature of the preparations to ensure the privacy of the King's arrival at Victoria Station attracted a large crowd. His Majesty, who was accompanied by his medical attendant, stood the journey remarkably well.

Another message states that the King arrived at Buckingham Palace in the evening. Although he was much fatigued by the journey his condition is satisfactory.

NEW YORK BOMB CONSPIRACY.

ANOTHER ARREST.

NEW YORK, November 2nd.

There has been a sixth arrest in the bomb conspiracy case, a man named Bronkhorst being charged with conspiring to furnish plotters with explosives.

MR. ASQUITH ATTENDS CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, November 1st.

Mr. Asquith returned to London this afternoon. Afterwards there was a full meeting of the Cabinet.

THE COMMON STRUGGLE.

PARIS, November 2nd.

All the foreign ministers of the Allies, in replying to M. Briand's notification of his assumption of the office of Premier, have declared that the ties between the Allies will be strengthened by the common struggle for right and liberty by the united armies of the peoples of the allied countries, which were animated by the single desire to secure victory.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BIG EARTHQUAKE RECORDED. IN OR NEAR JAPAN.

LONDON, November 1st.

A big earthquake has been recorded. It is believed to have occurred in or near Japan.

TSAR'S RETURN FROM THE SOUTH.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Tsar and Tsarevitch have returned to Tsarkoye Selo (the Imperial residence near Petrograd).

ANTI-ALIEN LAW.

IMPORTANT AMERICAN DECISION.

WASHINGTON, November 2nd.

The United States' Supreme Court has declared as unconstitutional the Arizona anti-alien law, against which several foreign Governments have protested. Great interest is manifested in the decision, as it is believed in some quarters that it will foreshadow the decision of the Court of Appeal on Californian anti-alien law.

EXPLOSION IN SHANGHAI.

BOMB THROWN AT FOREIGN COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE.

The police received a telephone message from Mr. W. A. White, residing at 50 Bubbling Well Road, to the effect that a loud explosion had occurred at No. 52, the residence of the new Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, on the night of the 27th ult. From inquiries made it appears that the Commissioner's sister-in-law happened to be standing on the verandah of the first floor and saw a Chinese throw something over the gate leading from the road to the entrance of the house. The missile struck the wall on the left hand side of the doorway, causing a loud explosion, but doing no damage. On searching the place, the police found the bottom of a tin canister on the door-step which smelt of burnt gunpowder. The lady who saw the man throw the object says she was not able to identify him. An armed Sikh policeman was put on guard in front of the house.

Another explosion of a peculiar nature occurred on the morning of the 28th ult. in an alleyway just off the Yangkingpang, in the Chikang Road. The previous night a Chinese resident saw from his verandah a water can standing in the alleyway, and, descending, took possession of it. On examination the can was found to contain some metal canisters. He took them upstairs for further investigation and opened the tins, pouring the contents, a yellowish red powder mixed with fragments of glass and metal, into a dustpan. There it was left for the night. In the morning the man, thinking that he had no further use for the powder, took it down to throw into the concrete garbage bin erected for the general use of householders by the Municipal Council. Immediately upon throwing it down, a loud explosion occurred, blowing the dustbin to smithereens and knocking the man down, breaking his leg. He was also pitted with the pieces of glass and metal, receiving many minor wounds. The only other damage done was to the wall on the opposite side of the alley. It is believed that the explosive were deposited in the alleyway hurriedly by a fugitive from the French Concession. The police on that side were actively engaged on the 27th ult. in rounding up suspects, and it is probable that, news having been received of an intended visit, one of the gang was despatched with the explosive to evade capture and that he deposited it in the first available place on reaching this Settlement. Six arrests are reported to have been made by the French police, says the *N.C. Daily News*.

SIR R. BORDEN ON VICTORY

MAGNITUDE OF BRITISH TASK.

Sir Robert Borden revived recently 13,000 troops in their camp at Niagara. Three batteries of artillery and nine battalions of infantry took part in the march past.

Speaking at St. Catherine's, Sir Robert Borden said.—It may be that we in the Empire did not fully comprehend the magnitude of the task before us. But I can assure you I believe that Britain and the Empire as a whole have now taken measures which, coupled with those of the Allies, will produce far-reaching results in our favour in the near future. As soon as we are fighting on equal terms and with equal resources, is there a single man amongst you sufficiently faint-hearted to doubt the result? I may tell you that all are agreed that British supremacy on the seas has far more than counterbalanced any military losses the Allies may have sustained.

Sir Robert went on to emphasize the effect of the war in increasing the unity and loyalty of the Empire, and to pay generous tributes to the exploits of all the troops from the Overseas Dominions. He concluded.—So far as our own men are concerned, I can say, as they say in England, that they have done their duty in such a way as to ensure not only pride in the Dominion, but the admiration of the world. Britain never contemplated sending more than 250,000 men to Europe. In spite of this she has equipped over 3,000,000 men within a year. If you had seen what I have seen, and if you knew of the difficulty of equipping such an army, you would realize that Britain has undertaken and fulfilled a task of almost unequalled magnitude.

"I WANT WAR."**CONFESSIONS OF THE CROWN PRINCE.**

After conducting a "whirlwind" recruiting campaign in the early weeks of the war, Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., placed his services at the disposal of the Red Cross Society "to do whatever might be most useful at the moment." His volume of "War Pictures Behind the Lines" (Smith, Elder, 6s. net) is the first harvest of his experiences. The book does not deal with strategy or politics, nor with any phase of the war which did not come under Mr. Malcolm's personal observation. Naturally, Red Cross work figures most conspicuously in his pages, but they also contain many deeply interesting impressions of other matters.

For example, Mr. Malcolm recalls that in January of last year he was in Berlin for the birthday celebrations of the Kaiser. On that occasion he had a long talk with the Crown Prince of Germany, and he reproduces from his diary a partial record of the conversation in the form of this significant dialogue:

Crown Prince: "After all, you English people ought to be better friends with Germany than you are."

Ian Malcolm: "Sir, we are always ready to be friends, as you know, but to all of our overtures your Chancellor replies with an invariable snub."

Crown Prince: "How can we trust you whilst you are allied with such people as the French or the Russians? You have nothing really in common with them, and you have nearly everything in common with us. Together we could divide Europe and keep the peace of the world for ever."

I.M.: "But how would you propose to do that, given our existing treaties, how could we break them in order to be better friends with you?"

Crown Prince: "You could shut your eyes and let us take the French Colonies first of all. We want them."

I.M.: "Forgive me, sir: I have seen several of your Colonies, and may I say it with great respect, it would surely be better to improve the Colonies you possess before you take those belonging to other people."

Crown Prince: "That is very candid; but you know very well that none of our Colonies are worth anything; if they had been valuable you would have had them long ago."

I could not help laughing heartily at this last observation, which was seasoned with great good humour. The interview closed by my making the trite remark that nowadays nobody wanted war, which injured victors and vanquished in like degree; to which the Crown Prince vigorously replied: "I beg your pardon; I want war. I want to have a snack at those French swine as soon as ever I can."

HOW TO REALISE THE WAR.

Again and again Mr. Malcolm returns to the educational influence of a visit to Paris or the front. In Paris even one is very near the "real thing." Impressions of war there are not gleaned from reading morning newspapers "at a comfortable breakfast-table, but rather from men who have been under fire in the morning and brought in the news at luncheon-time."

He argues, as the *Daily Graphic* has so often done, that as many as possible should be allowed to visit the front:

"It will inspire them and heighten them for their work in England by showing them a wonderful picture of patience married to pluck at the front, of courage whose edge is not blunted by the disappointment of delay. There are not a few opinions modified upon the subject of compulsory military service, which, if it does nothing else, renders impossible the occurrence and recurrence of those miserable industrial strikes that reinforce the enemy, morally and materially, with the strength of many an army corps."

How superbly the spirit of France shines in such a story as this:

"He has given his life for his country," said a poor woman at the hospital bedside of her dead husband. "I cannot complain; France was his mother; I was only his wife."

Among the arresting illustrations which add so much to the interest of Mr. Malcolm's pages is a facsimile reproduction of a German soldier's diary, in which the writer admitted that in the destruction of a village the French were "thrown into the burning buildings, and civilians and everything else burnt with them." There is also this significant statement:

"German prisoners of war in France, of course, allowed to receive parcels of warm underclothing, etc., addressed to them at their place of internment. Imagine my horror on being shown the central contents of a dozen such parcels—a dagger concealed in each one, with a murderous blade eleven inches long, stamped 'Munich!' (Munich!) How many more were detected? I do not know; but the lives of many French sentries were probably saved by the astuteness of the Paris police."

In one of Mr. Malcolm's chapters there is a momentary glimpse of the Prince of Wales, whose lodgings were situated in a town which was being heavily shelled by the Germans. The landlord was at last so alarmed that he went in to the Prince's room and exclaimed in a decided tone: "Le Prince doit partir d'ici immédiatement." But the Prince, without pausing at the work on which he was engaged, quickly replied: "Le Prince n'a pas peur."

GERMAN WAR-PRISONER ASSAULTS JAPANESE GUARD.

News from Kurume, Kyushu, says that a Japanese guard was assaulted by a German prisoner-of-war in the Detention Camp, and seriously injured in the head. It appears that the guard warned several prisoners to be more careful in smoking and not to throw live ashes on the floor. One of the prisoners took up a piece of brick and threw it at the guard, who sustained a nasty cut. The Japanese was taken to the hospital for treatment.

WAR NEWS.**COMMAND OF BULGARIAN ARMY.**

The Salonika correspondent of the *Temps* mentions a report that no Bulgarian General is willing to command the Army under German orders. Hence King Ferdinand commands, with General Jakoff as Chief of the Staff.

ENEMY'S STRENGTH AGAINST SERBIA.

Reuter states that a telegram received in a diplomatic quarter puts the strength of the Teutonic anti-Serb concentration at 400,000.

The Bulgarian Consul in Britain has resigned as a protest against the inexcusable madness of the Bulgarian Government.

The Budapest paper *Azest* says that wholesale arrests of leaders of the Agrarians are taking place in Bulgaria.

VON TIRPITZ IN REVOLT.

A French official communiqué stated that German Government intrigues over the question of submarine warfare are on the point of creating a very serious internal situation. The rumour is current in Berlin that Admiral von Tirpitz, contrary to expectation, has not accepted the policy of the Chancellor. Even at present he inclines to a continuance of all laws of humanity and the representations of the United States Government. According to reports from Berlin it would appear that the Admiral himself gave the order to torpedo the *Hesperian*, to show his defiance of the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg.

SUCCESS OF RUSSIAN STRATEGY.

The *Central News* Petrograd correspondent gives extracts from some extraordinary letters found on the body of a German General Staff Officer. One of the Chiefs of the Army writes: "The Russians are escaping our jaws and drawing us to an unknown destination. The day is approaching when our position will become unendurable. We may be compelled to draw up the Peace Treaty on terms dictated by our enemies. The men who recently dreamed of conquering the world no longer think of the capture of London, Paris or Petrograd. This task is reserved for our grandsons."

Another distinguished member of the General Staff writes: "The Russians guessed our scheme in good time. With- out accepting a decisive engagement, they are retreating to the depths of the country, which is causing us horrible losses. Wilhelm has taken from Germany all she can give. We have no more Reserves. The Dardanelles are doubtless on the eve of falling to the hands of the Anglo-French, who are awaiting the exhaustion of our Eastern Forces to us."

A well-known General writes: "The Kaiser has high hopes of making peace by ending the occupied territories and German Colonies, but the Allies are not anxious to meet him."

SUICIDES IN GERMAN ARMY.

The *Central News* correspondent at Petrograd, in view of General von Hindenburg's statement that the nation whose soldiers had the strongest nerves would win, draws attention to the increasing number of suicides in the German Army. During the Russian retreat, the enemy strove to demonstrate their strength of nerve by numberless cruelties. At the village of Charana, near Dumbina, they covered the streets with bodies of tortured men, women and children. Next morning, nineteen bodies of German soldiers, who had committed suicide, were seen. These men had been shooting peaceful inhabitants again at Przemyśl. When the Germans were firing thousands of guns, some, frenzied by the fearful sight, shot themselves dead with their own rifles or pierced their own hearts with their bayonets. After Przemyśl, General Mackensen issued orders to the troops that wives and children of soldiers would not receive pensions. The total number of soldier suicides at Przemyśl was 111. On the Dniester and near Juravno there were similar cases, due to the soldiers' dislike of facing overwhelming fire.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.**STRAIN OF TRENCH WARFARE.**

For the first time for a long time past the *Colony Gazette* deals at some length with the situation on the Western front. The journal remarked that it might too easily be supposed that the German fighters in the West were enjoying a time of peace and quiet in comparison with their victorious comrades in the East. The article continues:

It would, however, be a grave and unforgivable offence if your people were to forget the men who, for almost a year now, have formed an impregnable defence against Anglo-French attack. Tied down to their trenches which they have built by their hard labour and continually strengthened, they lie over against the enemy—often quite near to him—exposed at every moment to the fire of his rifles, guns, mine-throwers, and grenades. It is only seldom that an attack by the enemy or by themselves interrupts their compulsory inactivity in the narrow dug-outs, until, after seven, eight or nine days, the troops are relieved. Both for officers and men the time passes without sufficient physical exercise and with nerves constantly on the strain.

"This is quiet heroism, and we should remember with deep gratitude. The men in the West hear with envy of the great deeds of their more fortunate comrades in the East, in which their duty denies them a share, and it is the duty of the people at home to let them feel that they are not forgotten, and that justice and gratitude is theirs for their endurance. It is only as a result of their self-sacrificing help that the armies in the East can add ever new laurels to their standard. When the temporary task has been fulfilled, the time will come for the fighters in the West also, and we look, full of firm confidence, to the hour when the signal for the attack will be heard, and they can at last reap the reward of their loyal endurance."

GERMANY BEFORE THE WAR.

It cannot often have fallen to the lot of any Minister to a European Court to write for publication, almost immediately after the conclusion of his mission, a careful study of the country that he has just left, of its rulers, and of the causes and workings of their policy. Baron Beyens was Belgian Minister in Berlin from the end of 1911 until the outbreak of war. He recently became Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*. His book is the work of "the leisure," as he says in his Introduction, of the intervening twelve months. It is unlike any of the other "war books" that have appeared; and, apart from the peculiar interest of the circumstances of its authorship, it is a very valuable and important document. It gives a close analysis, not only of the events leading immediately to the war, but of German motives and policy; and it contains the results of patient and close observation of Germany by a skilful and, we may add, impartial witness, who was in constant touch with the chief agents of Prussian policy, kept a watchful eye on other capitals than Berlin, and took great pains at the same time to study the German people and the currents of public opinion. Baron Beyens' fairness of judgment is, indeed, admirable. The representative of himself in Germany of the country that was the first and innocent victim of a pitiless policy, he opposes a merciless calm to "the executors," whose methods of controversy have been so entirely appropriate to their methods of warfare. His book and his method merit the attention of Potsdam and of the Wilhelmstrasse, and a careful study of this volume might even pierce for a moment the vanity of the Emperor William himself.

For Baron Beyens the causes of the war seem to be complicated and obscure. He examines the character and record of the Emperor, his family, and the chief German officials, sketches the political and "intellectual" system, shows how the crises in Morocco and the Near East were developed and handled and led to intense military preparations, and depicts, finally, "a disciplined, credulous, and hard-working people, preoccupied with its daily work, for the most part pacific or quite indifferent to events abroad, until one day, on the strength of official declarations, it believed itself to have been attacked and to be threatened in its existence, its work, and national honour."

A special value, we think, belongs to the general reflections of the author, and to his examination "from the Berlin angle" of the foreign affairs of recent years, because, although much of the ground that he covers is familiar, his well-informed examination again and again gives fresh and unimpeachable evidence of the nature and continuity of German aggressiveness. The truth is that no diplomacy could have turned the edge of this aggressiveness. Germany was, and is, tireless in her efforts to prove the purity of her intentions towards now this one, now that one, of the Powers with whom she is at war. Her good intentions were never sincere towards any of them. Baron Beyens reminds us how the Emperor loved to repeat to foreign diplomats that "he had often stretched out his hand to France, but she had always answered with kicks." Yet, as he says, there was "never any question of a new orientation of German policy more favourable to France." Germany was incessantly aiming at the destruction of friendships. As regards France the Emperor has persuaded himself that he could separate her from Russia. Only a few months before the war he told Baron Beyens that the solidity of the Dual Alliance was "an illusion." He knew "the true sentiments of the Russian Court" from many visits to Potsdam, "who did not conceal the real direction of their sympathies." It was the same with other countries—especially England. How often has the Emperor, in the intervals of his assurances of friendship, revealed his contempt for British "decadence"! Every political action on a large scale undertaken by Germany in recent years has aimed at upsetting the relations existing between two or more other Powers. We trust that our Foreign Office occasionally reflects that every diplomatist in Europe was aware of this aspect of the perilous Anglo-German negotiations about Africa and the Middle East which were in progress on the eve of the war. As for Belgium recent revelations—upon which Baron Beyens sheds much light—have shown that if the war had been postponed a little longer Germany would have made a determined effort upon the Belgian Congo.

A good deal of the newest information in Baron Beyens' book has quite recently seen the light in the Second Belgian Grey Book; and we need not refer further to the Congo revelations with Herr von Jagow and Herr Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary and Under-Secretary on the eve of the Belgian Minister's departure from Berlin. But most readers will turn with special interest to the chapter on "the tragic week" which preceded the war. Baron Beyens, who cherished as few illusions as anybody in Berlin—and few illusions than the majority of diplomatists—traces with a skilful hand the course of the crisis. The conclusion is that he comes to the definite conclusion as to the responsibility of the Emperor. He holds that the Emperor arrived at his main decision either at Kiel immediately after the Serajevo murders or during his northern cruise, which Baron Beyens declares to have been "a trap, a way of deceiving Europe and the Triple Entente, by inspiring them with a false sense of security." There was in fact to be either a diplomatic humiliation of Russia, decisive as regards the future of the Balkans and Turkey, or there was to be war. Baron Beyens produces new evidence that over Vienna and Berlin confidently expected Russia to yield. It is that of the Italian Ambassador in Berlin, Signor Bollati, who stated the fact to Baron Beyens in the clearest language, and added that Berlin was under an illusion about Russian policy. Russia, he said, would be compelled to draw the sword, and the remark is interesting from a diplomatist

whom the German Government regarded as incurably pro-German—"the Italian people had no interest in destroying the power of Russia, who is the enemy of Austria."

As to what followed, Baron Beyens puts his finger on the vital point—that, after some ups and downs and a period of not insincere efforts by the Imperial Chancellor and his assistance, the Emperor, while professing to continue his efforts to reconcile Petrograd and Vienna, agreed with the General Staff in favour of war. It was a war policy, not a policy of continued conciliation, that was decided upon at the Potsdam Council on the evening of Wednesday, August 29th. The Imperial Chancellor returned from the Council to Berlin, not with fresh powers to work for peace, but with instructions to make his "infamous offer" instantly to the British Ambassador—to attempt to buy Great Britain out of the war upon which the Emperor had resolved. It was the Emperor who had taken control, and "the Emperor had not the patience to wait until the morrow, such was his hurry to act."

One notes occasional errors in Baron Beyens' acute studies of German personalities. For example, the famous "exile" of the German Crown Prince due to a command at Danzig was not due to "his inexperience of pen and language," but to the ignominious conclusion of his tour in India. When his frequent escapades culminated in his being for a day "lost" in India by his terrified suite, the Emperor summoned him home by telegraph, and the unwelcome news of the Danzig appointment awaited him in Egypt. But upon the whole, Baron Beyens gives us a remarkably lively and accurate picture of the Prussian Court and the best account yet written of the German Foreign Office and the men in it. There is an admirable sketch of the German Emperor. There is a most profitable study of Prince Henry of Prussia, concluding as follows:

In England he learnt the strength and the weakness of the British Navy, which he was preparing to fight some day. He loved to sail himself the comrade and admirer of English sailors, while waiting for the chance to torpedo their ships and to attempt the destruction of their naval supremacy.

Equally valuable is his account of that other, "enthusiastic admirer of English sailors," Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. The attitude of Tirpitz, who for so many years concealed the cunning of the serpent under the rig of a simple, bluff, and hearty manner, is stated with undoubted accuracy.

Hostilities broke out sooner than he had foreseen or desired, and when he was not yet ready for the attack. A few years more, and Tirpitz would doubtless have surprised his adversary with a war different from what he expected—a war in the air, a treacherous and submarine war, which would have compensated for numerical inferiority.

There are many other portraits no less judicious. They are none of them malicious or strained. If some of Baron Beyens' colleagues may envy him his freedom to make this excursion into—shall we say—the Higher Journalism, we shall all be grateful for his illumination of the Germany that made the war. There is, moreover, one point about the book that must strike every reader, and that is its obvious sincerity. The Germans have been pleased to make much of the Germanophile and Anglophile in reports of the former Belgian Minister in Berlin, Baron Greindl, which they well covered at Brussels. We wish them well of this record of the activities in Berlin of Baron Greindl's successor. They have to make ill with the cruel German fiction that his Government had long before the war "abandoned its neutrality."—*Times Literary Supplement*.

GERMANY'S PLANS.**ANNEXATION OF BELGIUM IN LIEU OF FRESH ATTACKS.**

Swiss telegrams announce that Germany is about to proclaim the formal annexation of all the territory at present occupied by her troops in Belgium and the North of France.

The Berlin Government would have taken this step long ago but for the belief that it could prevail upon the Allies to enter into peace negotiations before the winter. Being at last convinced that the Allies will do nothing of the sort, and impelled to do something to offset the effect of another winter campaign upon the Army, the German authorities have resolved to resort to a proclamation of annexation.

It will be worded in such terms as to convey to the German people that the Government has no intention of prosecuting the war further on the Western front; it will remain upon the defensive only, and meanwhile set about the methodical organization of their new addition to the Fatherland.

Nothing very active from a military standpoint will be undertaken in Russia either, after Hindenburg has completed his present movement; only in the Near East will anything serious be undertaken, so as to ensure the safety of Constantinople.

In view of the annexation, measures are already in course of execution for substituting civil for military governors in the invaded territory. Papers issued in the vernacular by German publishers have been preparing the populace for the change for some while past. They lay stress upon the inability of the Allies to make any headway against the German lines, and tell the people that they may just as well resign themselves to the inevitable.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHONGCHING, British str., 1,295, S. McC
Liddell, 2nd November—Tientsin 23th
October, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kwongkong, British str., 1,424, Richard
2nd November—Swatow 1st November
General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NISHIO MARU, Japanese str., 1,639, M.
Yedamada, 1st November—Java 13th
October, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan
Lijn.
SHIMIZUKA MARU, Japanese str., 3,809,
M. Tozawa, 2nd November—Seattle
15th October, General.—Nippon
Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
November 2nd.

HONGKONG, British str., for Amoy.
NICHOLIN MARU, Jap. str., for Rangay.

DEPARTURES.

November 2nd.

AWA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
DERWENT, British str., for Singapore.
HATAN, British str., for Swatow.
HSINCHANG, Chinese str., for Canton.
HUI, French str., for Kwangchowwan.
KASU, British str., for Canton.
LIANGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.
RANGON MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
VAN SCHUINGEN, Dutch str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Shinkai Maru*, from Seattle,
Mr. T. D. W. Bannister, Mrs. M. G.
Booth, Miss J. Burrow, Mr. D. R. Cook,
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A. G. Spiller, Mr. A. M. Thompson, Rev.
E. Terlock, and Mr. E. E. Weisberger.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

BOMBAY MARU, Japanese str., 2,195,
Terada, 26th October—Moji 20th
October, General.—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.
CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,105, Jas Doyle,
31st October—Port Parveval 25th
October, Cement—Stone.—Shewan,
Tomes & Co.
CHING MARU, Japanese str., 6,411, E.
Beut, 26th October—San Francisco
2nd October, General.—Toyo Kisen
Kaisha.
COROILLER, French str., 3,024, Magas,
1st November—Shanghai 25th Octo-
ber, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
DAIKEN MARU, Japanese str., 3,037,
30th October—Manila 27th October
General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
DEVAWONGSE, British str., 1,047, C. W.
Shoarer, 17th October—Manila 14th
October, Ballast.—Order.
DREAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bui,
26th October—Swatow 26th October,
General.—Order.
EVENING, British str., 2,291, F. Carter,
1st November—Moji 25th October,
General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, Hay, 24th
October—Kobe 17th October, General.
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HSINCHANG, Chinese str., W. Munro, 31st
October—Tientsin 25th October, Gen-
eral.—Chinese.
HONGWAN I, British str., 2,000, G. King-
hore, 13th October—Singapore 7th
October, General.—Chinese.
HONGSANG, British str., 1,350, C. A. Robert-
son, 25th October—Sourabaya 14th
October, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson
& Co.
KANSEI, British str., 2,509, Freer, 1st
November—Wuhu 25th October, Rice.
—Butterfield & Swire.
KEEMON, British str., 4,329, Callister, 26th
October—Shanghai 23rd October,
General.—Butterfield & Swire.
MINTON, British str., 4,798, Varrall, 26th
October—Singapore 21st October,
General.—Butterfield & Swire.
NAMSANG, British str., 2,292, H. E.
Gilroy, 1st November—Moji 27th
October, Coal and General.—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.
NICHINEN MARU, Japanese str., 1,403, S.
Suzuki, 26th October—Hongay 25th
October, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
ONKANG, British str., 1,859, Tough, 30th
October—Hongay 27th October, Coal.
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PERSIA, British str., 2,744, J. Hill, 8th
October—San Francisco 15th Septem-
ber, General.—P. M. Co.
SALAHADJI, Dutch str., 1,235, Liberg, 26th
October—Swatow 25th October, Gen-
eral.—Order.
SEIKO MARU, Japanese str., 4,777, Y.
Maki, 30th October—Moji 24th Octo-
ber, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
SINKIANG, British str., 1,016, C. C. Wil-
liams, 31st October—Shanghai 26th
October, General.—Butterfield &
Swire.
SUVEIRO MARU, Japanese str., 912, R.
Aoi, 20th October—Keelung 18th
October, Coal.—Order.
TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,929, F.
Fumoto, 28th October—Tientsin 23rd
October, General.—Mitsui Bussan
Kaisha.
TAISHEN, Chinese str., 1,216, Westerlund,
27th October—Shanghai 23rd October,
General.—Chinese.
TAMING, British str., 1,501, Pennfather,
1st November—Manila 26th October,
General and Sugar.—Butterfield &
Swire.
TUKEMRANG, Dutch str., 5,087, N. V. W.
Jurianssa, 2th October—Yokohama
24th October, General.—Java-China-
Japan-Lijn.
TUNGSHING, British str., 1,173, Hussey,
31st October—Saigon 26th October,
Rice.—Order.
TUNGSHAN, British str., 2,599, G. W.
Muir, 1st November—Chingwantao
27th October, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.
WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,426, T. Asai,
31st October—Moji 25th October,
Coal.—Order.
WURU, British str., 1,250, E. P.
Partridge, 9th October—Wuhu 4th
October, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's Office. 2. From Harbour Master's Office to Bluff Pier. 3. From Bluff Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H. R. Hetherington R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 5th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NELSON	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	—	Irizawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
MARSHALLS LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Charbonnel	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	APATANTU	Fr. str.	—	Deguchi	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 13th inst., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SATTLE VIA KANGAROO &c.	SHIMIZUKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SATTLE VIA KANGAROO &c.	HAWAII MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SATTLE VIA KANGAROO &c.	MEXICO CITY	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About End of Nov.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	INVERCLOVE	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	About 1st Dec.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	PERSIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	Today, at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	CHIYO MARU	Brit. str.	—	A. Wallace	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	INVERIO	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SEIKO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	GUJARAT	Brit. str.	—	F. Carter	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	Tominaga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	F. C. Gambrell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 12th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TUJATAP	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	—	Shane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	RUYCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	POLYNESIEN	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 6th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SARINIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. R. Davies	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	LICHOW	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Lishman	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	WINGANG	Brit. str.	—	C. P. Seddon	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	Tatano	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Collyer	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 4th Dec.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	THIETONG	Dut. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 8 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SOREU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KASUO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIR & Co.	On 5th inst., at 2 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HAIMON	Brit. str.	2 b.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIR & Co.	On 9th inst., at 2 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HAITONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Tokushige	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHINATA	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Mesney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	JAVA MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Fushigami	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 7 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KAMAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DUNERA	Brit. str.	—	—	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NAMSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	POOKSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KAWAKURA	Jap. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 25th Jan.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SAKAMIS	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KIBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at D'light.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	LOONGSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"LOONGSANG" Friday	5th Nov., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG" Friday	5th Nov., D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"NAMSANG" Saturday	6th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Saturday	6th Nov., 3 P.M.
TIENSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"CHONGSANG" Sunday	7th Nov., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG" Tuesday	9th Nov., D'light.
SINGAPORE & SAURABAYA	"FOOKSANG" Tuesday	9th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YIENSANG" Saturday	13th Nov., 3 P.M.

The steamers "KITSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (and Sasebo and Moji to Hongkong). Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YASUNG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (where sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Data, Simporna, Tawau, Usukin, Jember and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915.

GENERAL MANAGERS

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG 3rd November.

Connecting with "GUJARAT" 18th November.

FROM COLOMBO 18th November.

Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

REGULAR DIRECT SERVICE FROM JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

S.S. "SALAMIS" From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NOVARA."

Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 5th November, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MEDINA," which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISAR-I-HIND," due in London about the 18th Dec., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1]

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"INVERCLOVE."

Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY 17th November.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009]

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"MEXICO CITY."

About end of November.

For Freight and particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1118]

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INVERCLOVE."

About 1st December.

For Freight and further particulars, please apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 23th October, 1915. [1119]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, RANGOON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"DUNERA."

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	T. SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NOVARA	Noon, 5th Nov.	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	(Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.)		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, SARDINIA		About 6th Nov.	Freight and Passage
and YOKOHAMA	(Capt. J. T. Jeffery)		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NAMUR		About 14th Nov.	Freight and Passage
and YOKOHAMA	(Capt. A. Culyer)		
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NELORE	3 A.M., 19th Nov.	Freight and Passage
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	(Capt. A. M. King)		

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 3rd Nov., 4 P.M.
HOIOU, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 4th Nov., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 7th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHIN HUA"	On 9th Nov., 4 P.M.
WEIMAIWEI & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Nov., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUANG", "CHENAN", "LIANGCHOW", "LUCHOW", "YINGCHOW", and "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 3rd November, 1915. TELEPHONE 35. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 5th Nov., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at 2 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and MOJI on 9th November.

WESTWARD

S.S. "DUNERA," 5,399 tons, Capt. Muir, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 5th November.
The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG, 3rd November, 1915. AGENTS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	On 4th Nov., 11 A.M.	On 22nd Nov., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	On 5th Nov., 11 A.M.	On 23rd Nov., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 10th Nov., 11 A.M.	On 28th Nov., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	On 15th Nov., 11 A.M.	On 3rd Dec., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* PERSIA MARU	9,000	— 17 knots	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Nov.
+ DAIREN MARU	6,000	— 15 knots	FRIDAY, 5th Nov.
CHIYO MARU	22,000	— 21 knots	TUES., 9th Nov.
+ SEIYO MARU	14,000	— 15 knots	WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov.
+ SHINYO MARU	(Cargo Steamer)		SUNDAY, 28th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	— 21 knots	TUES., 30th Nov.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	— 18 knots	TUESDAY, 14th Dec.
+ (Cargo Steamer)			THURSDAY, 23rd Dec.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	— 21 knots	TUES., 28th Dec.

+ Cargo only Omitting Shanghai. * Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
† Proceeding to South America via San Francisco, Omitting Shanghai.
Steamer via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " " " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES GIVEN TO NAVAL AND MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS
MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO,
LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA,
IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement	Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000	— 15 knots	Wednesday, 10th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOL, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 29.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIAN	On 4th Nov.
(Without Transshipment)	S.S. X	On 20th Nov.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON AND ATLANTIQUE	TO SAIL
PORTS	On 13th Nov., at 5 P.M.
(Without Transshipment)	VILLE DE LA CIOTAT On 27th Nov., at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer Captain Leaving
"HAWAII MARU" Saito MONDAY, 15th Nov., at 3 P.M.
These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,
PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"JAVA MARU"	D. Fröhigsmi	FRIDAY, 5th Nov., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAJO MARU"	Murakami	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	THURSDAY, 11th Nov., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU"	Imazumi	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Nov., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Seon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For Further Information, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI

MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	TON.	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES and LONDON	FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	SATURDAY, 6th Nov., at Noon
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 18th Nov., at Noon
VICTORIA, R.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,000	THURSDAY, 11th Nov., at Noon
	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU	1,500	TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 4 P.M.
	TANGO MARU	13,500	UESDAY, 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA, via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 13th Nov.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 8th Nov.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ	IYO MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 18th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Nov., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	13,500	SATURDAY, 13th Nov., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 9th Nov.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy * Not Calling at Keelung.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 650.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 800.	" " Return " 650.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$20.13.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.	
To Sydney, 1st Single \$40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single \$41.
1st Return \$72.	1st Return \$73.16
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe, 1st Return \$135.
" 2nd " \$80.	" 2nd " \$68.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER

TELEPHONE Nos. 232 and 194.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Connecting Steamer leaves	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	MARSEILLES and LONDON	LES	LONDON
Oct. 11	MALTA	about	about			
Oct. 23	NOVARA	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KHAYBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
Nov. 8	NELLORE	Oct. 31	Nov. 19	MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
		Nov. 15	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25
Nov. 20	SARDINIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
Dec. 4	NANKEIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOOLTAN	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
		1916	1916			
Dec. 18	MALTA	Dec. 27	Jan. 1	NORE	Jan. 29	Feb. 5
Jan. 1 1916	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	MALOJA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon "A"	£74.	£111.	£211.
2nd Saloon "B"	£68.	£102.	£202.
3rd Saloon "C"	£52.	£78.	£156.
4th Saloon "D"	£48.	£73.	£146.
1st Saloon "A"	£70.	£105.	£210.
2nd Saloon "B"	£64.	£96.	£192.
3rd Saloon "C"	£50.	£75.	£150.
4th Saloon "D"	£46.	£69.	£138.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YAMAHA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'FOEN	Due at Marseilles, if calling	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 7
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 27	Feb. 3
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £68 Single £107 Return £213

FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £64 Single £100 Return £208

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT

